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LEAGUE OF NATIONS PROPOSES DIVISION OF UPPER SILESIA

League Council Would Divide Districts Between Germany and Poland With Joint Commission to Regulate Disputes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Wednesday)

The solution of the Upper Silesian question proposed by the League of Nations' Council is now available in detail. The districts of Gleiwitz, Hindenburg and part of the district of Beuthen, together with the town of that name, will go to Germany, while the districts of Königshütte, Kattowitz and the remainder of the Beuthen district will be assigned to Poland.

Poland will also be given the two southern districts of Pless and Rybnik, with a portion of Tarnowice and Lublin, go to Poland. The rest is considered German territory.

As far as the project is made known the districts of Gleiwitz and Hindenburg with the town of Beuthen and part of the district of Beuthen are attributed to Germany. The districts of Königshütte and Kattowitz, Pless and Rybnik, with a portion of Tarnowice and Lublin, go to Poland. The rest is considered German territory.

For the commission to settle the economic relations of the Polish and German parts of Upper Silesia, it will

Germany, and that the Wirth Cabinet may resign.

It is here asserted in advance that the verdict is a vindication of French policy, but what appears to have taken place, although the precise report may still not be published for some days, is that economic unity has been safeguarded and actual territorial delimitation thus becomes of less importance.

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For the commission to settle the economic relations of the Polish and German parts of Upper Silesia, it will

be composed of the representatives of Poland and Germany, with a neutral chairman, will be appointed to regulate the communications and deal with problems of an economic and technical nature over a period of 10 years, or for a shorter or longer period if both parties agree.

The Council of the League will hold its final session today and officially communicate its decision to the Supreme Council. This decision will be issued in Paris on Sunday or Monday, and Germany and Poland will take over possession of the territories allotted to them a month afterward. The Supreme Council will take all military measures that may be necessary to avoid disturbances as a result of the decision.

The council of four, consisting of Dr. Gaston de Cunha, Paul Hyman, Quinones de Leon and Dr. Wellington Koo, have held more than 30 sittings since they were charged to discover a solution, and Dr. de Cunha states that unanimity has throughout characterized their deliberations. He adds: "No government and no individual has influenced the Council in the matter. In our investigations and deliberations there has been no contact with outside persons, except the personnel of the Secretary General and the independent experts."

Suspense in Germany

Adverse Decision May Bring About a Cabinet Crisis

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Wednesday)

The suspense is very keen concerning the Upper Silesian decision, which is expected hourly. Two Cabinet meetings were held yesterday and the Cabinet again met today and it is not improbable that the Reichstag will be summoned. While nothing official has transpired, it appears probable that the decision is unfavorable to Germany, in which case a Cabinet crisis is unavoidable. The Social Democrats will strain every point to retain Dr. Wirth as Chancellor. He, himself, is only too willing to carry out his program and fulfill the obligations the country has undertaken; if he is afforded the possibility.

The parties of the Right are naturally aiming for a reactionary government. The news of the prospective partition of the industrial district of Upper Silesia is said to be absolutely catastrophic in its effects on Germany's home and foreign policy. Dr. Wirth's Cabinet has done everything to fulfill, and has shown the wish to fulfill all the obligations laid on the German nation. It had, it is pointed out, to contend with great difficulties, especially from the industrial interests, to place its tax program on a remunerative basis and raise credits to make the gold payments to the entente.

The confiscation by the Allies of Upper Silesia is projected and the dimensions of this confiscation are said to shatter the entire policy. With the fall of Dr. Wirth's Cabinet, the Coalition's difficulties to maintain the Wirth program will be difficult.

The German Democratic Party of Bavaria, among many others, publishes a proclamation declaring the nation must raise its voice to the last minute against any unjust step, and concludes: "All patriots, regardless of party and rank, must unanimously declare that they cannot and will never acknowledge a decision which would be contrary to rights and morals and all the principles of a genuine League of Nations."

Interest in France

Economic Unity Is Thought to Have Been Safeguarded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)

Definitely the effervescence of spirits produced by the imminence of the Upper Silesian decision is increasing. The German Ambassador in Paris, Dr. William von Kaufmann Mayer, has informed Aristide Briand, with what is regarded as improper bluntness, that the division of Upper Silesia is not authorized by the Versailles Treaty. This attitude is regrettable, especially as it is accompanied by threats, more or less official, that the Weizsäcker accord is in danger, should the League of Nations declare against

KLAN CHARGES A POLITICAL ATTACK

Imperial Wizard, in a Sweeping Denial of Recent Accusations, Testifies That Organization Does Not Intimidate Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)

Called to the defense of the Ku Klux Klan, which he heads as Imperial Wizard, Col. William J. Simmons of Atlanta, Georgia, informed the Rules Committee of the House of Representa-

tives yesterday afternoon that if a secret organization were guilty of a "hundred part" of the charges that have been made against it he would send from the committee room a telegram "calling together the Grand Council for the purpose of forever disbanding the Klan in every section of the United States."

Entering a sweeping denial that the Ku Klux Klan is a "terrorizing" and unlawful organization, Colonel Simmons declared that the executive officers of the Klan welcomed and urged a congressional investigation of its activities as well as an investigation by the Department of Justice and postal authorities.

If the Klan was such a "hideous, oath-bound organization" as charged, he said, its ritual and constitution would hardly have been copyrighted in the Library of Congress so that all could read that card to do so.

An executive head of the Klan, Colonel Simmons testified that he has received in the last six years approximately \$12,000, besides a home that was given him by voluntary subscriptions, without his knowledge, as a surprise on his birthday, on May 6, last.

The per capita cost of the propaganda work, he said, was much lower than the cost of similar work in many other fraternal organizations.

"It has been charged that the Klan is for the purpose of intimidating the Negroes of the south," said Colonel Simmons. "It may surprise this committee to learn that the growth of the Klan in the north and east has been much larger than in the south." Instead of intimidating Negroes, he testified that plans are now under way for a broad program for the advancement and assistance of the colored States.

The fight against the Klan, he declared, is similar to the fight conducted over 50 years ago on the Masons. He also attacked the New York World for its campaign against the Klan, which he characterized as a "shrewd political move to get Democratic votes, in the hope that a Republican Congress would investigate the organization."

Colonel Simmons denied that the Klan has received the sanction and approval of Administration officials, who view with favor conferences of this character which will promote understanding and friendly relations between the citizens of the republics of this continent. The main purpose of this conference is to bring the women of the United States into friendly relation with the women of South America, Central America, Mexico and Canada.

On the joint invitation of the Maryland League of Women Voters, the state of Maryland, through Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, and the City of Baltimore, through Mayor Henry Broening, at the national convention at Cleveland last April, Baltimore was selected as the next convention city.

The suggestion of the Maryland League of Women Voters that a Pan-American conference of women would fittingly carry on and cement the friendly relations and good will which it is

expected the Conference on Limitation of Armament will create, is heartily concurred in by Dr. Rowe of the Pan-American Union.

In making plans for the conference the National League of Women Voters has consulted the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce and Dr. Rowe, all of whom have given cordial

approval.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GLEIWITZ, Poland (Wednesday)

Germany is assigned districts of Gleiwitz, Hindenburg and the towns and part of the district of Beuthen. Poland is to get the district of Königshütte, Kattowitz, Pless and Rybnik, the rest of the Beuthen district and the districts of Tarnowice and Lublin.

Germany and Poland will take over possession of the territories allotted to them a month afterward.

The Supreme Council will take all military measures that may be necessary to avoid disturbances as a result of the decision.

The council of four, consisting of Dr. Gaston de Cunha, Paul Hyman, Quinones de Leon and Dr. Wellington Koo, have held more than 30 sittings since they were charged to discover a solution, and Dr. de Cunha states that unanimity has throughout characterized their deliberations. He adds: "No government and no individual has influenced the Council in the matter. In our investigations and deliberations there has been no contact with outside persons, except the personnel of the Secretary General and the independent experts."

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Conference on Limitation of Armament. In my letter of October 5 I said to you:

"I think I ought to correct your impression about the expectation of universal disarmament. It is very erroneous even to suggest that we contemplate going as far as that. If we can get a reasonable limitation, we shall think that great things have been accomplished."

You replied that my letter "seemed to bring a message of hopelessness" to those seeking universal disarmament, and asked me to explain "reasonable limitation."

"By 'reasonable limitation' I mean something practicable that there is a chance to accomplish, rather than an ideal that there would be no chance to realize. It is necessary to deal with actualities; to do the best possible. Universal disarmament would be beyond hope of realization; even its desirability at this time might well be questioned. Thousands of years of history recording the wars and controversies of mankind suggest that human nature would require revolutionary reorganization to make universal disarmament possible. A consideration of the present state of the world must, I think, enforce the conclusion that this is not a hopeful time to undertake that kind of revolution."

"On the other hand, a world with the horrors of recent experiences seared into its mind and staggering under the load of debt and armaments, has generously justified our hope for a favorable attitude toward the practical effort, the sincere beginning, that we are attempting. The fine spirit in which leading nations have received the invitation to meet and consider these things is altogether encouraging. To undertake the impossible and fail might leave our last state worse than our first. The attitude of the nations warrants confidence that we will not fail, but rather that substantial results will be accomplished, calculated to lessen the disarmament burden, and to reduce the danger of armed conflict. I feel that in such an effort we are entitled to the support of all people who would be glad, as I can assure you a would, to see still more accomplished if possible. Most sincerely yours,

WARREN G. HARDING."

Racial Equality

Equitable Far East Policy Is Required, Says Dr. Garvie

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—While the absent chair at the League of Nations meetings, which should be filled by America, is to be deplored, the coming Washington Conference, I consider, is of the utmost importance for the future peace of the world," was the opinion expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by the Rev. Alfred Ernest Garvie, M. A., D. D., principal of New College, Hampstead. Dr. Garvie made a tour of the United States last year and spoke in a number of cities on behalf of the Church Peace Union, representing the Non-conformist Churches of England.

Dr. Garvie welcomes the Washington Conference, and is of the opinion that much good will come of it. To accomplish this, however, he considers that the sessions should be open. While the details must be thrashed out quietly in committee, no decisions should be taken except in the full light of publicity. "If an equitable policy is decided upon with regard to the Far East, naval disarmament will come about naturally," he stated. "When nations are in agreement, and there is nothing left to fight for, competition in armaments automatically disappears." It is thus seen that Dr. Garvie advocates a settlement of policy before naval disarmament is discussed.

"The Far Eastern question, to my mind," he said, "is a racial one. It may not be generally known in America that it is here believed that President Wilson gave way to Japan on the question of Shantung, because he was unable to support Japan on the racial equality question.

Equal Racial Treatment

"Japan had previously put forward a resolution demanding equal treatment for all races. President Wilson's hands were of course tied by his own people in California, and having to oppose the Japanese on this broad, ethical question, it is supposed that he had to give way, as a quid pro quo, on the Shantung question. The Washington Conference will be in a somewhat similar position to President Wilson at the Peace Conference in Versailles. None of the white races present in the American capital will be able to allow the Japanese to settle in their territory and must find an alternative."

Were it not for the opposition of the Australians, Dr. Garvie considers that northern Australia would be the best territory climatically for the Japanese. The proposal to reach an agreement whereby Japan could colonize Manchuria or Siberia might not be acceptable to Japan on account of the inclement climatic conditions obtaining there, which are considered unsuitable for the Japanese people. There will also be the difficulty of obtaining consent from China and Russia. It is certain that in the Washington atmosphere, if the Conference is public, it will be impossible to offer Japan territory which does not belong to those offering it. So the Shantung incident is not likely to be repeated at Washington.

Speaking of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, Dr. Garvie thought it unfortunate that the United States, so far at least as the newspapers are concerned, should have expressed so much opposition to this alliance. "It was a great thing for Japan," he said, "to make an alliance with an European power of Great Britain's standing, and I am glad that Great Britain should have been the one to voice the equality

of white and yellow races by entering into and maintaining for so many years, the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Joint Agreement Needed

"I am very emphatic on the point of racial equality, and I am not so sure that the Japanese would press their entry to the Pacific coast of North America, either at Vancouver or San Francisco, if they were admitted freely. It is their exclusion from these territories and Australia which has given rise to the Far Eastern question."

"While considering," continued Dr. Garvie, "that there is less need for the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, now that the League of Nations is an accomplished fact, I feel it would be a mistake to abrogate it in such a way as to hurt the susceptibilities of the Japanese by making them feel in the slightest that they are inferior to the white races. What would be much better would be a joint agreement to be reached between America, England and Japan."

"May I add in conclusion," said Dr. Garvie, "that the Congressional Union recently passed a resolution which was communicated to the British Government urging it to take no steps with regard to naval construction which could bear by the greatest stretch of imagination the interpretation that Great Britain was entering the Washington Conference with a program for competing with America or Japan in a race for naval armaments."

Confidence Necessary

President of Brown University Discusses Arms Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—That openmindedness must mark the deliberations of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, and that the delegates and peoples of the nations must "believe in the possibility of success," are two points laid down as fundamental by Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He said that the delegates face a difficult task in joining in a meeting which is "big with fate," but expressed confidence that the issues at stake may be settled for at least the next decade.

"The eyes of the whole world will be focused on the City of Washington on the 11th of November, and the Conference on Limitation of Armament is big with fate," Dr. Faunce asserted. "The 25 or 40 delegates will have the most difficult task of recent years before them. What can we do to help?"

The one great essential is that the Conference shall meet in an atmosphere of faith, confidence and good will. If the attitude of America is expressed by the phrase "What's the use?" or "Be-gone of the foreigner," and if the delegates are annoyed and nettled by criticism of the countries from which they come, no useful result from the Conference can be expected, and its failure will leave the world far worse off than before.

The world has "its choice between negotiation and war. If one fails, the other will come. Therefore, every loyal American should do his utmost to make the negotiation succeed. To believe in the possibility of success may be to create the certainty of success. This is no time for us to surrender to the cynic and the pessimist. It is time for men of faith and spiritual leadership to talk and write, as if we did still believe in reason, conscience and justice. I have faith, myself, that every issue which is now a bone of contention can be settled for at least the next 10 years by those men who will sit around that table.

"The demand for publicity may easily be overdone. Of course we have a right to demand that there shall be no star-chamber proceedings and that the nations shall understand the drift of the Conference before its final decisions are announced. But to demand that all discussions shall be in the open air is to demand that there shall be no real negotiation whatever. The one great essential is that the Conference shall meet in an atmosphere of faith, confidence and good will. If the attitude of America is expressed by the phrase "What's the use?" or "Be-gone of the foreigner," and if the delegates are annoyed and nettled by criticism of the countries from which they come, no useful result from the Conference can be expected, and its failure will leave the world far worse off than before.

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"Any negotiation means tentative statements, hypothetical propositions, the "feeling out" of a situation, preliminary suggestions, which may subsequently be withdrawn, and give and take, the advance and retreat, of free discussion. No bank could do business if every meeting of the board of directors were public. No newspaper could survive, if every instruction given by the managing editor were put into the headlines. All conventions must indeed be "open" but we insist that they be "openly arrived at," we shall never arrive."

Armament and Taxes

Representative of Credit Men Urges Reduction of Burdens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Armaments must and will be reduced because the common sense of the peoples of the world demand relief from the burdens of taxation which great naval and military establishments impose, declared J. H. Tregoe, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men, speaking before the members of the local organization. Cooperation and common sense, he said, must replace belligerency in the treatment of economic and labor questions.

"We vocalize our resentment against burdensome taxation," declared Mr. Tregoe. "We appreciate that taxation has gone to such lengths that commercial enterprises and the individual thrift are heavily mortgaged and cry for relief. Taxation has gone merrily on, government and bodies possessing taxing powers have seemingly recognized no end to the scheme, and there has been

reached a point where common sense must step in and control the situation. Taking from the people of our own land from three to five billions a year for the conduct of government is a very serious project."

"All through the civilized world taxation is oppressing the peoples and there are cries for relief. Economies must be exercised, and if the maintenance of large armaments require the continuation of burdensome taxation, then armaments must be reduced. The common sense of America is reflected in the Conference that has been called by our President for the consideration of this subject. The common sense of our nation will show to our foreign neighbors that maintaining large standing armies is not a wise project, and it has been shown most vividly that militarism is the chief contributing cause of war. Armaments must be reduced and other expenditures cut to the very core so that taxation will be reduced and the people permitted to breathe easily again."

"May I add in conclusion," said Dr. Garvie, "that the Congressional Union recently passed a resolution which was communicated to the British Government urging it to take no steps with regard to naval construction which could bear by the greatest stretch of imagination the interpretation that Great Britain was entering the Washington Conference with a program for competing with America or Japan in a race for naval armaments."

New Zealand's Delegate

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Tuesday)—Sir John William Salmon, for the past 10 years Solicitor-General for New Zealand, will represent this commonwealth at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament. It is announced by W. F. Massey, the Prime Minister. Sir John has had a distinguished career as a jurist and writer on legal subjects.

Mr. Viviani May Be a Delegate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Aristide Briand today received René Viviani, and this is taken as confirmation of the intention of the Premier that Mr. Viviani shall accompany him to Washington. A definite choice has still to be made, but if Mr. Viviani takes part in the earlier meetings, it would seem to exclude the participation of Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, since Albert Sarraut, Minister for the Colonies and Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador in Washington, figure on the list of France's four delegates, while Philip Berthelot, as secretary-general at the Quai d'Orsay, would act as the executive official.

On the other hand, there is the suggestion that Mr. Viviani should simply replace Mr. Briand when he leaves Washington, as he must after a fortnight at the most. In any event a place for Mr. Viviani at Washington may be settled for at least the next decade.

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The one great essential is that the Conference shall meet in an atmosphere of faith, confidence and good will. If the attitude of America is expressed by the phrase "What's the use?" or "Be-gone of the foreigner," and if the delegates are annoyed and nettled by criticism of the countries from which they come, no useful result from the Conference can be expected, and its failure will leave the world far worse off than before.

"The world has "its choice between negotiation and war. If one fails, the other will come. Therefore, every loyal American should do his utmost to make the negotiation succeed. To believe in the possibility of success may be to create the certainty of success. This is no time for us to surrender to the cynic and the pessimist. It is time for men of faith and spiritual leadership to talk and write, as if we did still believe in reason, conscience and justice. I have faith, myself, that every issue which is now a bone of contention can be settled for at least the next 10 years by those men who will sit around that table.

"The demand for publicity may easily be overdone. Of course we have a right to demand that there shall be no star-chamber proceedings and that the nations shall understand the drift of the Conference before its final decisions are announced. But to demand that all discussions shall be in the open air is to demand that there shall be no real negotiation whatever. The one great essential is that the Conference shall meet in an atmosphere of faith, confidence and good will. If the attitude of America is expressed by the phrase "What's the use?" or "Be-gone of the foreigner," and if the delegates are annoyed and nettled by criticism of the countries from which they come, no useful result from the Conference can be expected, and its failure will leave the world far worse off than before.

"Any negotiation means tentative statements, hypothetical propositions, the "feeling out" of a situation, preliminary suggestions, which may subsequently be withdrawn, and give and take, the advance and retreat, of free discussion. No bank could do business if every meeting of the board of directors were public. No newspaper could survive, if every instruction given by the managing editor were put into the headlines. All conventions must indeed be "open" but we insist that they be "openly arrived at," we shall never arrive."

PHILANDER C. KNOX PASSES AWAY

Pennsylvania Senator Was Twice Attorney-General and Also Served as Secretary of State

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Wednesday)—Philander Chase Knox (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, passed away at his residence in Washington last evening, a little more than a day after his arrival from a trip to Europe. Senator Knox left here some weeks ago for an extended stay in Europe, but died at Washington, as he must after a fortnight at the most. In any event a place for Mr. Viviani at Washington may be settled for at least the next decade.

POPLAR COUNCILORS RELEASED FROM JAIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—All members of the Poplar Borough Council, who have been imprisoned during the past five weeks in Brixton and Holloway jails for refusing to levy the rates demanded by the London County Council, were released this evening. The release of the 29 councilors and Sam March, the Mayor of Poplar, was ordered by the King's Bench Divisional Court today on the application of W. J. Disturnal K. C., who read before the court an affidavit made by the Mayor of Poplar, which said in part that the applicants "desired to express their profound regret that their action had involved them in any disobedience to the order of the court, and disclaimed any wish to treat the court otherwise than with the respect due to it."

The affidavit further stated that the applicants asked for their release in order, that they might attend a conference about to be called by the Minister of Health to consider the financial difficulties of the situation, and to lend their assistance in finding a solution for the same.

BALKAN DISPUTES WATCHED BY FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Among the visitors to the Quai d'Orsay is Nicholas Pashitch, and the presence of the Jugo-Slav Minister for Foreign Affairs in Paris is held to have relation to the reported calling up of 150,000 men by the government of Belgrade. Conditions in the Balkans are somewhat disquieting. Jugo-Slavia is first deeply interested in the Austro-Hungarian quarrel and is understood to be prepared to act if necessary with Czechoslovakia against an aggressive Hungary. The Albanian dispute is also causing restiveness. Jugo-Slavia straining at the leash, and some antagonism is manifested against Italy both with regard to the Danubian and the Albanian questions.

His clarity of expression and his interpretation of legal theory made him in late years the court of last resort whenever doubt besought an issue in the United States Senate. His passing away will probably be the prelude to a lively contest for the senatorship of Pennsylvania.

HEARING ON GAS RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DEADWOOD, South Dakota—Arguments soon will be made before the South Dakota Supreme Court on the application of the cities of Deadwood and Lead for a rehearing in a case affecting gas rates in Lead and Deadwood, and whether or not the private gas company, in view of the agreement between it and the two cities to furnish gas for a specified time, could cease operations before the expiration of the specified period.

"We vocalize our resentment against burdensome taxation," declared Mr. Tregoe. "We appreciate that taxation has gone to such lengths that commercial enterprises and the individual thrift are heavily mortgaged and cry for relief. Taxation has gone merrily on, government and bodies possessing taxing powers have seemingly recognized no end to the scheme, and there has been

ARMAMENT AIDED BY JINGO PRESS

Disarm One and the Other Will Follow Suit, the President of the Newspaper Congress of the World Says at Honolulu

By cable from special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at Honolulu

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The first session of the Press Congress of the World was held on Tuesday morning. Committee chairman were named as follows: Resolutions, Edward F. Lawson of London; constitution, Frederick Hall, Jamestown, New York; order of business, Lorin Thurston, Honolulu; nominations, Mark Cohn, New Zealand; credentials, Hollington Tong, China; Spain, China and the Philippines have agreed to be the place of meeting for the third congress.

The agenda of the present congress follows: What preparation is desirable for journalists? How far is the freedom of the press necessary and desirable, and how may this freedom best be obtained and safeguarded? How best may the avenues for news communication throughout the world be established, maintained and kept open? What, if any, are the obligations of journalism in reference to international relations? And also the question of interchange of journalists.

Viscount Burnham of the Daily Telegraph, London, sent a message of greeting from the Empire Press Union. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Aristide Briand today received René Viviani, and this is taken as confirmation of the intention of the Premier that Mr. Viviani shall accompany him to Washington. A definite choice has still to be made, but if Mr. Viviani takes part in the earlier meetings, it would seem to exclude the participation of Louis Loucheur, Minister of the Liberated Regions, since Albert Sarraut, Minister for the Colonies and Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador in Washington, figure on the list of France's four delegates, while Philip Berthelot, as secretary-general at the Quai d'Orsay, would act as the executive official.

On the other hand, there is the suggestion that Mr. Viviani should simply replace Mr. Briand when he leaves Washington, as he must after a fortnight at the most. In any event a place for Mr. Viviani at Washington may be settled for at least the next decade.

Further Testimony Leads to Theory That Missing Liberty Bonds Were Sold and Proceeds Returned on Mortgage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—On the theory that the loans advanced to the Cooperative Society of America by C. C. Higgins of New York City, capitalist who, it has been testified, failed in the wholesale grocery business at Columbus, Ohio, were made with the society's own money, realized from the sale of missing Liberty bonds, D. K. Tone, attorney for the petitioners in bankruptcy proceedings, examined Harrison Parker, chief trustee of the society, and Gustave Kopp, president of the Great Western Securities Company, fiscal agent of the society, at a hearing held yesterday by C. B. Morrison, master in chancery.



THE WINDOW of the WORLD

Through the window,
Through the window
Of the world,
Over city, over sea,
Down the river, flowing free
Toward its meeting with the sea.
I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

The Crofters' Dogs

The sight of the crofters' children making their way home from school long distances across the moor is no uncommon one, and with them for the last part of the journey are the rough sheep-dogs who are sent out to conduct them safely to the outlying crofts, rounding them up as they would the sheep on the hills.

They perform another duty as well, that of librarians, unlikely as this may sound. Round their backs are hung books which are to be the source of new interest and happiness not only to the children but also to their elders during the dark winter days when there is time to give to reading. The Carnegie United Kingdom Trust has decided to set aside £125,000 during the next five years for work in connection with rural libraries, and of all the valuable work of the Carnegie Benches, this work of taking good literature to out-of-the-way rural districts, is surely one of the greatest importance.

The distribution of the books in the outlying homes of the inhabitants of isolated districts was at first a serious problem. The local centers for distributions are the schoolhouses, but they are too far for the busy crofters to be able to fetch their books. The weight of the books is too great to add to the children's burdens in their long walk over the rough roads and tracks. It is here that the dogs have come to the rescue, and proud they are of their official position as guardians not only of sheep and children but of books as well.

An Off-Stage Coincidence

An objection that is often made to a playwright's work is that he makes use of extraordinary coincidences in order to carry on his story. But an off-stage coincidence nearly as incredible as anything in popular melodrama is touched for by a well-known British character actor. He had been engaged for a New York production at a theater which had a stage door adjoining that of another theater. In the second theater a Shakespearean star was preparing for a tour, and was lamenting in the midst of a "Hamlet" rehearsal that he had no adequate player for the part of Polonius. If So-and-So, last heard of in England, were only in America. Just then, who should walk in but So-and-So himself, having mistaken the stage door. The rest was merely an exchange of messages ending in the release of the actor's services so that he might join the Shakespearean company.

Mr. Baker and Milord Conik

So much interest has been excited by the new Bernini bust at South Kensington that the fresh light thrown on it by a letter in The Times of London from Mr. C. F. Bell of the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, will excite wide comment. Briefly stated, the new evidence, which is derived from the correspondence of Cardinal Francesco Barberini and other papal agents at the court of Charles I, shows that this bust of an English gentleman, hitherto plausibly identified with Mr. Baker, the man employed to transport Vandycy's portrait of the King of Rome, is more likely to be the portrait of a certain Milord Conik, who is mentioned by the sculptor's son Domenico Bernini.

This mysterious milord, whose true name has not so far come to light, was so impressed with Bernini's bust of the King that he determined to set out for Rome to have his own portrait done by the sculptor. The model was made, and defaced by the Pope's orders; but so resolute was Milord Conik that as Domenico Bernini states, if he had got his way, and returned with the bust to his own country. It is expressly stated, here as well as by Stone, that this bust was the only work of Bernini's, except the Charles I, ever sent to England, so that whether the subject be Milord Conik as stated by the younger Bernini, or Mr. Baker, as stated by Stone, its artistic importance is of the first order.

Barter in Russia

Like the Frenchman who was surprised to find that he had been speaking prose all his life, some people may wake up to find they have been involved in a system of barter since the time they swapped a penknife for three marbles with Smith minor, or exchanged a book about stamp with

a fellow who collected them for a flat silver token bestowed upon him as a tip by an amiable uncle.

André Julian gives an account in the "Illustration," a French paper, of the barter system in Russia, where markets are now allowed for bartering goods. In Moscow, a certain equivalent value for goods has been fixed, which becomes law if ratified by the Commune. The standard is a pood (16 kilos) of corn, which equals three poods of potatoes, 10 poods of straw, five poods of hay, 16 buckets of milk, five pounds of butter, 15 pounds of meat, 150 eggs, 10 pounds of mixed kinds of mushrooms or five pounds of dried white mushrooms. The pood of corn is also used as the standard for manufactured goods. A pood of corn will buy a pruning hook, two poods will buy a scythe or a saw, but it takes 16 poods of corn to purchase a horse plow. If you want a reel of cotton you must produce 16 kilos of corn or 30 boxes of matches, or the equivalent, but for the same price, one pood of corn, you can have four packets of needles, an iron nail or 10 pounds of salt.

A more simple way of exchanging goods will doubtless follow as soon as conditions become more normal, but it is a step in advance of taking goods by force from one person to give to someone else. That way, indeed, was more productive of confusion than all the tables of weights and measures in the world.

AUTUMN IN MAINE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

October in the uplands of Maine.

The wild creatures of the woods and fields are busy getting in their winter stores of provisions; they move quietly, alertly, methodically, along their accustomed trails—gentle presences seldom seen, often only half-guessed by the human tribe.

Brer Coon has been active, these late moonlight nights, in the cornfields. His funny black, highwayman's mask hides his plump cheeks; his glossy gray fur coat is all the finer for many a late meal of prime roasting ears at the farmers' expense. Woodchuck raids upon the gardens have fallen earlier in the season; Sir Chuck and family have retired to some several-holed den, with only an occasional visit abroad before their long winter slumber.

Back on the Ridge, above the settlement, beech mast is dropping, dropping with a soft, musical plop on to the brown leaf carpet spread below. Red squirrels run chittering up and down the tall tree trunks, or dash out among the branches, now peering curiously down, as a beechnut burr strikes the ground with such force as to burst its prickly covering, revealing the satiny lining, and two three-cornered treasures within.

Down in the valley, of the main highway, a winding, grassy lane leads to the old Andrews place. Forty years ago it was one of the nourishing farms of the community; half a dozen sturdy youngsters frolicked about the wide hearth of the low farmhouse, or raced gayly across the stout doorsills and down the long byway to the main road, on their way to school. Today, the encroaching wilderness has marked the abandoned acres for its own. A grassy knoll topped by a sunken cellar, a few scattering bricks lying around, marks the place where the house stood. A massy lilac bush keeps guard beside what was once the front door; its hospitality is more than ever available to the nesting robins. Out in the rear of the house site, a grassy field marks the half wild apple orchard. The trees still flourish, unpruned and uncared for, now dropping a thin, fragrant mantle of pink over the April landscape, now uplifting a scanty harvest of dwarfed fruit, that falls an early offering to those who pass that way.

From early August, when the first Red Astrachans ripen, close to the caving cellar, through September, when the sharp-nosed Porters drop like lumps of gold into the long grass, and on till the time of first frost, the ancient orchard is a favorite foraging ground for passing small boys.

There are other visitors in the orchard. The small boys have no monopoly of the place, however alone they stomp themselves, as they stuff their pockets. Sharp eyes are watching them from wood and thicket. One is never alone in forest or field, when the wood folk are abroad, intent on their autumn harvesting. There are the field mice—year-round denizens of the deserted orchard—scampering here and there by fairylike trails, on small errands of their own. Plump apple pips with their white meat make tempting morsel for winter caches, well worth the labor of fall harvesting.

Rabbits haunt the abandoned farm all winter long, exchanging their dull brown summer garb for a white wrap, with its protective camouflage. No apple seed means for them. A severe winter may set them to nibbling bark for a scanty meal in late January. They are not thrifty autumnal providers for the proverbial rainy day, yet they flourish in quiet, shadowy nooks, seldom seen, and usually unmolested, on the close outskirts of the settlement.

Down at the far end of the field, where the woods merge naturally into the orchard itself, under the Sweet Russet trees, with their crab apple sized fruit, there is a white flash, a sudden flurry of brown, like glints of afternoon sunshine. Two deer, feeding on tufts of clover aftermath or sampling windfall apples!

Somewhere in the forest they are even now waiting, waiting till the intruders have gone. Only their dainty deerhoof prints on the rutted woods road show here and there where they hastily passed, courageously waving, for the time being, their possession of the half-wild, upland orchard and its autumn treasures.

LANDMARKS OF LITHUANIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The medieval architecture of Lithuania tells a dramatic story of crusades and terrible conversions. The Lithuanian people did not reveal themselves in these churches of the fourteenth century, of which the famous St. Anne Church in Vilna is a striking example. The people clung to other ideals, repeating in their embroideries and carvings ancient motives derived from the past. There was in the peasant art to be noticed an undercurrent of Russian, say Ukrainian, influence, which penetrated into Lithuania under the Russian dominion. It never became very popular.

The Russians prohibited the printing of Lithuanian books in Latin characters. This was after the insurrection of 1863, again the Lithuanian clergy assumed the leading role in preserving Lithuanian culture. It is a bishop of Samogitia who takes steps to secure the existence of the menaced mother tongue. He thinks out a scheme for getting Lithuanian books printed abroad, and from that time

reached their perfection. There is a certain ruthlessness and slackness of design, which may be described as provincialism. However, the local variations of a style have their peculiar charm. The pillars of the Dominican Church show the transition from the baroque to the rococo. You have there the characteristic undulating outline, all the shapes and lines are flowing, with no hard edges, the arches are rouned with the posts and the cornices without any transitory elements. The framings of the medallions over the pillars have already assumed the rococo shape and are adorned with unsymmetrical fanciful flourishes and scrolls.

Later on in the nineteenth century the rococo gave place to the neo-classical style, which already appeared in Lithuania under the Russian dominion. It never became very popular. The Teutonic order prohibited the printing of Lithuanian books in Latin characters. This was after the insurrection of 1863, again the Lithuanian clergy assumed the leading role in preserving Lithuanian culture. It is a bishop of Samogitia who takes steps to secure the existence of the menaced mother tongue. He thinks out a scheme for getting Lithuanian books printed abroad, and from that time

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Vacations may not ordinarily be prolific of achievements. But mine last month was no ordinary vacation. I motored 307 miles to it in a single daylight, and I motored 261 miles away from it in another daylight. In between I rediscovered a tennis service that used to be as uncertain as it is now. I stood on hills at sunset and felt myself part of the glowing color. I watched the Sentinel range of the Adirondacks flame into "the bonfire of a hundred summer suns." On the lodge veranda I had many interesting talks with such men as my friend, the prison reformer, who kindly invited me, some night this winter, to meet some of his reformed friends at dinner. One night I paused with a card in the air to hear the Scotsman, who knew every mountain trail, recite yards of "The Lady of the Lake" from his settle beside the fireplace. Somewhat of an achievement, I think, when I remember how they worked to make me memorize bits of it back in school. And I refrained from climbing a single mountain; this, as anybody who has ever stopped at Hurricane Lodge will tell you, is indeed an achievement.

But the great vacation deed of which I think with most, albeit self-inflicted congratulation, is my own drive from the seventh to the eighth green, I think they call them.

You see, my companion, who was on leave from a New Hampshire farm overran with 30,000 Rhode Island Reds, had agreed with me that during the first week, while the links were dotted with people who must have known how to play the game, because they dressed that way, it would be advisable for us to stick to our tennis. The tennis itself was permissible only because nearly everybody else kept out of its sight on the links.

But the second week brought a change. The crowd thinned out; the season was closing. By Wednesday we saw no one starting out from the home, in the parlance, too. Now was our opportunity. We dragged out the car, rushed to Lake Placid and, in a wayside shop, bought two hand-made clubs; a mid-iron and a putter. I know they were mid-iron and putter. A friend escorted me into the shop, told me what we needed and called the clubs the same names used by the saleswoman. That made it unanimous. My vote would not have counted.

My first surprise about this game of golf shocked me in that shop. I had to be measured for the clubs! When the saleswoman said, "Let me measure you," I looked around for rows of suits and coats, and even while I was wondering at her ridiculous request, I lifted my left arm, so that she might the more easily hold the tape there with one hand while she reached with the other end for my foot.

But "Stand back against that wall," she commanded. I stood. Then, "Stand straight, if you can," I could, with effort. "Five feet, eight," she concluded. And repeating it to herself several times, she turned to a chart bespattered with a labyrinth of figures. With a finger of amazing intelligence, she followed "5 feet 8" to "42 inches," and afterward I could not detect on that chart any logical connection between the two. But it must have been there. First, because she found it; and then because the clubs I got were 42 inches long. Whether club length and player height have any real connection I leave for your later judgment.

My next surprise about this game of golf was that it was drive from seven to eight. I enjoy returning to that drive. It was a most important drive. The match, it might be said, hung on it. We were, as our opponents assured us, trailing them by two up. They, by the way, had challenged us. He was, and,

Charles Andre Bouille, a magnificent piece, which le Maréchal de Noblesse de Lipchitz bought at the sale of Louis XVIII furniture when he was obliged to leave Mitau (Courland) where he had lived during the reign of Napoleon. It has been in the von Lipchitz family ever since.

I trust, in these days of unemployment, still a reporter on what I suppose ought to, but don't, regard as a rival sheet. And she walked, climbed, talked, knitted and book-catalogued the lodge library so constantly with him that they were dubbed the Ray Boys.

These Ray Boys knew the course. My chicken friend and I did not. We had fished about a bit between one and two, and from eight to home at nine. But we were not, though I say it myself, in any sense golf players, on that or any other course. My friend had never impelled any ball more serious than a bowling ball, the large ones. I had met a golf ball only on a captive string in backyard over in Jersey.

With this information straightened out in your estimation of us, I will repeat, that at the seventh hole we novices were trailing two up. I will resist the temptation to use the word only.

And now comes the part of the story I enjoy writing most. My friend dug his mid-iron under the ball, driving from that seventh, and it flew so high that we were fortunate in even suspecting where it fell. Being caddyless, he rushed ahead, with all the enthusiasm of the beginner, and from the brow of the second rise shouted back that he was not far from the green; a good lie, I think he might call it now, and golfers will understand that I am speaking technically and not personally.

That, after all, was not the enjoyable part of the story. Here it comes now.

Then I drove!

And I certainly did drive. They agreed that I did, all three of them. I followed instructions. I held one of the fingers of my right hand, I'll never know which, in my left, as I grasped the sturdy mid-iron. I stood with my feet well apart, with the ball dead a bit ahead of a line drawn half-way between my foot-spread. That is a strange combination of words, and I know not whether it is good golf talk, but it is what I mean. And I swung at the ball two or three times, remembering to keep my left arm straight. Then I swung back around my neck somewhere and let 'er have it, re-membering to follow through.

For what I am to tell now I have only the authority of my partner, which may make the fact less difficult of acceptance. For I never saw the ball after I hit it, until I, with beaming countenance, saw it where my friend insists it landed.

"I never saw it, either," he said then, and has said again and again since, then. "But pretty soon I heard a dull thud back of me, and I turned, and what do you think? There you were, right on the green!"

I have to take his word for it. I have to believe that, in my very first match game, I was, from the seventh, on the green in one.

"On the green in one, on the green in one," how it runs through my work these days. I am back at work in the big city. The day of my return I had to go to a merchant's luncheon which is almost like a banquet, and you know how I dislike banquets. But through all the hum-drum of the newspaper day, through all this long, long winter, there will sing through my work those intriguing words, "On the green in one, on the green in one."

I may play on other courses some day. In fact, I feel that my devotion of many spare hours to golf is now unavoidable. But the nine-hole course at Hurricane—Ah, that is the course where one can drive a brave ball!

What? How many did I make that eighth hole in? Well, I'm not sure, I remember exactly, but I think it was three. You see, I overreached with my first putt; a fault which throughout all my golfing experience has hampered my game. But I was on the green in one!

Pardon? Oh, no. My three at the eighth did even up the score; but on the home green one of the Ray Boys sunk a 12-foot putt and we lost, one-up. But—

Unquestionably True, in Part

A recent editorial note in a newspaper published in a large New England town made this astonishing statement: "Dante, who is being honored with world-wide observances this year, and who wrote many important works, is chiefly known as the author of 'Paradise Lost.'" The note concludes, however, with this happy sentence: "His books will well repay every one's study."

KEEP
ALWAYS ON YOUR
PANTRY SHELF

KRAFT
CHEESE
IN TINS

Griploc
Metal Ends or Rubber Ends
on
"GASPRUF" Tubing

With the Griploc perfected end you can seal a tube without the slightest possibility that the tubing can be pulled off. "Gaspruf" Rubber Ends have corrugations inside that hold like a vice. Ask your dealer for "Gaspruf" Tubing. Write on. See the trademark on each piece.

Made Only by
Atlantic Taping Company
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IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF FLORENCE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There are suburbs of Florence that the stranger little knows, roads that do not lead to Piesole nor to the Plaza Michelangelo, and it is here that we see the real life of the people, their Sunday life. What a clean, happy, lazy life it is as seen from the window of the tram car, and sometimes it is as well to keep our vision framed by the four sides of a window. Why pry further when the picture is such a pleasant one? The car we sat in passed the customhouse without stopping. Going outwards no one bothered to inquire if we were hiding hens or pigs in our pockets, all the curiosity was reserved for the returning team in which a crowd of organdie-clad shepherdesses were certainly not carrying anything more heavy than the Sunday powder puff. These girls have got the organdie craze, copying their sisters of the town, who all the summer through have been dressing in this material—if anything as delicate can be called a material—and have looked in the crowded streets like patches of gaily colored ice creams.

The farmers' daughters have adopted organdie more quickly than their brothers the town fashion of gollywog hair. We left with the streets of the city the last of the young men with long hair, who push their curls upward with a shake of the head in imitation of the useful mop.

In the large piazza of the Badia a few peasants were standing close to the delicate pillars outside the church. They seemed to find the day a dull one, and as if there was something to be said for week days and for work.

Our right, high on a hill, stood a farm house in a circle of cypresses and at the foot of the hill by an old road, looking over the wall, were a row of peasants—father, mother and eight children, the youngest, rosy and chubby, dangling his legs over the wall. The children were all looking at the tram and waved as it passed, but the mother was there more to show off her brood than to see. Sunday was a good day, watching trams was great fun, and altogether life was pleasant and merry.

When the line ended at Bagno a Ripoli—a village with the air of a town and the road to the Arno, we found under the trees by the ferry to Rovazzano groups of young men and girls. The groups were separate but still eyeing each other, and making remarks all the time audible and not always complimentary.

The work girl has thrown away with other obsolete things her Sunday black and, in Italy, is it now her richer sister only who walks in dark silk, perhaps in sorrow for her less useful and much less amusing life. And these girls, hatless, with beautifully tended hair, in clothes of brightest shades, stood against the opalescent background of the river. At last we turned toward the dome of the cathedral once more; the sun—a deep red globe—was setting in heavy clouds behind it. On the river and near to us little children were running and talking and laughing just as if the world were new and Florence, this ancient town, a new city newly built for them.

Gavamar's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

UNEMPLOYMENT CAUSES SOUGHT

Report of Construction Committee Attacks Ruling of Interstate Commerce Commission—Union Labor Policies Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A vigorous defense of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its discharge of emergency powers marked yesterday afternoon's session of the unemployment conference. It was provoked unexpectedly by the section of the report submitted by the committee on construction, which charged the Interstate Commerce Commission with "declaring without full hearing from all the parties interested an emergency which took away from the construction industry the use of open-top cars."

The issue was joined immediately after the full report had been read and while Herbert Hoover, chairman of the conference, was awaiting motion for its unanimous adoption. Conference friendly to the commission rallied in common support against the implied censure of the body for the way in which it had utilized its emergency powers in the conditions which in 1920 threatened certain sections of the country with coal shortage.

Commission Defended

The first dissenting voice against adoption of the committee report as a whole was that of Edgar E. Clark, member of the sub-committee on transportation measures, a former chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He insisted that the commission had exercised its emergency powers in a manner entirely consistent with public interest.

In the summer of 1920, the Interstate Commerce Commission was besieged with demands insisting that coal must be transported to various sections of the country to prevent a dangerous shortage," he declared. The commission exercised its power of ordering priority shipments in the most disinterested way possible. It had no thought of favoring one industry at the expense of another.

The section of the report dealing with "transportation priorities," declaring that "in the interest of an equal opportunity to all industry the Interstate Commerce Commission should provide full hearings to all interested in matters of this kind in the future," was denounced by Mr. Clark as utterly impracticable." The power of such a tribunal to deal as it thinks most advisable in times of emergency is absolutely nullified, it was declared by the former chairman. If it must hold extensive hearings before acting. By the time the hearings are concluded, and all the interests involved have had their say, the emergency will have passed.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission can be depended upon to administer its emergency powers for the public good," he continued.

Mr. Clark's contentions were supported by Charles P. Neill, also a member of the transportation committee, former United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, who branded the committee report as a "charge against the Interstate Commerce Commission of inadequate performance of its functions," and moved that this section be stricken from the report before unanimous approval was asked. Mr. Hoover ordered the paragraph deleted, to be brought in at today's meeting as a separate committee report.

Labor's Cause Defended

The next disagreement with the report which had been handed to the program committee as unanimously approved by the construction committee, came from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and was in opposition to the recommendation that "jurisdictional disputes" in the building trades, which are held to have hampered the industry, be permanently abandoned. As a matter of practical application, this can only remain a "pious wish," said Mr. Gompers. He emphasized the fact that claims of rival branches of the trades cannot be settled by any hard and fast rules that may be drawn up. Mr. Hoover proposed the substitution, in the section dealing with this matter, of the words "stoppage, or work in case of jurisdictional disputes shall be permanently abandoned in the interest of public welfare."

Report Adopted

The report was then voted upon and adopted by the conference as a whole. It is considered one of the most important committee reports yet made public. It asserted in the opening paragraph that more than 2,000,000 people could be employed if normal construction were resumed. It deals with the present situation in construction, one of the "key industries," exhaustively, and advocates relief measures. Among its most salient points are the following:

"The investing public in this field has not had confidence in the stability of values; they have not been able to determine if and when the cost of construction reached a point warranting their investment. A return of confidence in values in construction will assure poor employment than in any other area."

"There are three outstanding factors in the building and construction situation, which have the greatest bearing on the resumption of construction activities. They are financing, material costs, and labor costs. Can the prospective investor finance the operation at a reasonable cost? Does the cost of construction materials to the prospective investor properly represent the reduction

which has been made in the wholesale prices? Is labor in the particular locally working at fair rates and giving fair value in the quantity and quality of work done?"

Savings Source of Loans

"Money must be made available on reasonable terms and in reasonable volume and free from demands for bonuses and commissions of a questionable character."

"The savings deposits of the people are the natural economic source of loans for home building. The aggregate is ample for this purpose, even though a portion is protected by adequate investment in more liquid securities to meet withdrawals. There would be no difficulty in the financing of homes if the fundamental principle of the use of long-term deposits for home loan and long-term purposes were generally followed."

"In every section of the country owners have declined to start new projects on account of the financing charges, both the interest rate and the commissions and the premiums paid for floating loans being discouragingly high."

"Underlying the whole matter of the financing there is, however, the sound banking principle that long-term deposits and the savings accounts of the people should primarily be used for long-term purposes and should not be intermingled with speculative and commercial business."

Foreign Policy Upheld

Committee Urges Support for President to Aid Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Administration's foreign policy is strongly upheld in a report made by the Foreign Trade Committee, one of the latest to be added to the list of committees dealing with the causes and possible remedies of unemployment in connection with the unemployment conference.

The committee says, in effect, that unless there can be a reduction in the military burdens of the various countries of the world and unless the United States is represented on the Reparations Commission to assist in the control of the present unregulated payment of reparations by Germany, and unless Congress immediately gives the Administration authority to deal with the foreign debts to the United States, there is little possibility of selling the surplus production of the United States in foreign countries, of stabilizing exchange or of regulating employment.

The personnel of this committee gives its statement particular value. It includes Joseph H. DeFrees, Chicago, chairman United States Chamber of Commerce; Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank; George M. McFadden, Philadelphia; John H. Fahy, Boston; William B. Butler, Boston; Julius H. Barnes, Duluth, Minnesota, and Paul A. Palmerston, Washington, District of Columbia.

About 10 per cent of the nation's production is available for export, the report pointed out, the largest quantity being raw products of farm, mine and forest and goods in partly manufactured form. A small surplus of production over demand for consumption fixes the price of the entire amount produced. The problem, therefore, is at least to maintain the existing volume of export trade, even if it cannot now be increased. If the surplus 10 per cent is not exported, reduction in price will ensue and that in turn will be followed by retrenchment in production and consequent unemployment.

Referring to foreign exchange, the committee reported that the American had attempted to place the entire risk on the foreign buyer, but the risk of exchange loss has become so grave and is increasing so fast that it is exercising a restraining effect on foreign buyers of American goods, even of necessities. The causes underlying these fluctuations are named as, first, the unbalanced budgets of many foreign countries, which result in the unregulated demand of the German Government for foreign currencies to complete reparations payments. Another cause will arise, it is declared, if great care is not exercised in handling the debts due the Government of the United States. These causes are largely political and will require governmental action. Private citizens cannot deal with them nor have they power to do so without the support of the government. In short, it is a call upon Congress to act in accordance with the Administration's requests.

Shipping Policy Outlined

Unemployment Conference Committee Plans Measures for Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Unusual depression in the shipbuilding industry and in ship operating were stressed in the emergency recommendations submitted to the unemployment conference yesterday by the committee on shipping. Measures for relieving unemployment in the shipping industry were outlined, and at the same time the report on permanent relief measures, including recommendations as to Shipping Board policies and government action on the Jones Merchant Marine Act of 1920, was submitted.

Figures for shipyard workmen show a decrease from 54,708 in January, 1921, to 49,763 in July. In January, 1920, there were 176,705 men employed in shipyards. To relieve unemployment among these men and among unemployed seamen through the fall and winter, the committee recommend the following measures:

1. That American ship owners give preference to American seamen.
2. Abolition of overtime work in stevedoring and allied occupations.

3. Split time as a means of distributing limited work.

4. Cooperation among employers and employees toward economy in operation, to keep more ships running.

5. Disposal and breaking up of the Shipping Board's wooden vessels, providing work in dismantling and using material for commercial purposes.

6. Overhauling and keeping in first class condition ships likely to be put to use soon.

7. American shipyards not engaged to give their attention in some measure to other lines of industrial activity to give employment to local populations.

The following recommendations were drafted with a view to "stimulating and stabilizing American shipping, with consequent regular employment to American seamen." In submitting the committee report on permanent measures, it is indicated that the "committee takes it for granted that the American people have gone on record in favor of a vigorous merchant marine, not alone as preparedness for war, but as indispensable to healthy national industry and commerce."

Prompt action on the enforcement or amendment of the Jones act is desirable in order to extend aid to shipping and to relieve it from its present uncertainty.

This committee affirms its belief that the expressed policy of the federal government to retire from the ownership and the operation of the ships should be made effective at the earliest practicable date.

A single organic marine law, adequately administered by one federal department, instead of by many as at present, would facilitate close cooperation with shipping interests and would go far toward lifting present legislative and administrative burdens from shipping.

It is the belief of this committee that the present coastwise shipping laws should be rightfully enforced, and that we can with advantage at this time extend them to include all of our insular possessions."

Unemployment Decreasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Unemployment decreased in this city, and also throughout the State, last month, according to a report made yesterday by the Illinois Free Employment Service. There were only 195,333 applicants for each 100 jobs registered in September, as compared with 211.5 in August, in the State as a whole.

The other amendment, in line with proposals of Mr. Frear, provide:

1. That the members of the commission to be appointed to arrange for liquidation of the debt shall serve for three years.

2. That no bonds of Germany, Austria, or any other country shall be accepted in lieu of bonds or obligations of any government to which loans have been made.

3. That upon refunding of loans of any foreign government, the commission shall, within 60 days thereafter, report to Congress the terms of the settlement.

Leaders Forced to Yield

Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the committee, who opposed taking from the Secretary of the Treasury the power that Mr. Mellon sought, was forced to compromise with Mr. Frear and others in order to save the bill which the Administration is hopeful of passing before the Conference on the Limitation of Armament. It is understood, however, that the agreement of the committee yesterday is not final, although it is conceded that the amendments will have to be incorporated into the measure if it is to be reported.

According to Frank W. Mondell, Republican floor leader, the foreign debt refunding bill will be taken up in the House on Thursday, October 20. He thinks it will be passed in two days.

Consideration of the resolution extending the rates of the emergency tariff law until February 1, 1922, because of their expiration on November 27, is scheduled in the House for next Tuesday. Mr. Mondell stated. It will be passed without serious opposition.

Although Administration leaders frankly claim that the foreign debt bill will be approved by the House, they are looking forward to a sharp and vigorous fight. Despite the tentative acceptance of three of his amendments, Mr. Frear is not entirely satisfied with results. Remembering his successful fight against certain provisions of the tariff and taxation bill, Administration leaders are anxious to effect a compromise with him, especially since a majority of the Democrats will join any movement to amend the bill.

Northwest members, it is said, now have the realization that their organization is in actual operation, with prospects of an ever-increasing volume and, by perseverance, of controlling enough grain to help make a real supply-and-demand price. Success thus far achieved has been due to work with the Equity Cooperative Exchange.

Socialists Ask City Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Socialists have introduced in the Board of Aldermen a resolution requesting the Board of Estimate and other city authorities to proceed without delay with the building of houses, schools and subways, to provide employment for the idle. The resolution was put over for a week on Tammany's objection to its immediate consideration.

Extension Work Voted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation has voted to spend \$10,000,000 in extension of manufacturing plants and improvements in order to give employment to its idle employees. The corporation is now working on 40 per cent capacity with corresponding idleness among its workmen. Although there is said to be an immediate prospect of a return to normal conditions, it is expected that by the close of the year operations will be increased to 50 per cent.

FREIGHT-RATES REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

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"There are three outstanding factors in the building and construction situation, which have the greatest bearing on the resumption of construction activities. They are financing, material costs, and labor costs.

"Can the prospective investor finance the operation at a reasonable cost? Does the cost of construction materials to the prospective investor properly represent the reduction

BASIS FOR DEBT FUNDING AMENDED

Compromise Under Frear Plan Accepted by Ways and Means Committee—New Measure Provides Commission of Five

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, will not be given absolute authority to negotiate for the settlement of the foreign debt of the United States in legislation which the House Ways and Means Committee intends to report within the next few days. Instead of placing blanket authority in the hands of a single official of the government, the committee virtually agreed today to entrust the funding of the \$11,000,000,000 debt to a commission of five members, to be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the United States Senate, of which commission the Secretary of Treasury, however, shall be one.

The Ways and Means Committee has decided definitely to rewrite the foreign debt refunding bill as originally submitted by Secretary Mellon, incorporating in it four of the six amendments proposed on Tuesday by James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin.

Amendments Accepted

Decision by the committee to limit the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury in handling the refunding of the foreign debt is regarded as a significant victory for opponents of the bill in committee, who threatened to carry their fight to the floor of the House unless other representatives of the government were appointed to aid in the settlement of the debt. This was the chief change in the bill sought by Mr. Frear, who insisted that the original bill lodged in the Secretary of the Treasury greater power than was ever before granted an official of the government in time of peace.

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SURVEY SHOWS BUSINESS REVIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Business

conditions in the United States are showing a gradual improvement, and business men generally are more optimistic regarding the future. Colvin W. Brown, chief of the organization service bureau of the United States Chamber of Commerce, told the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce. He said retail stores in 200 cities and towns he has visited are doing a greater volume of business than last year, although stocks are approximately 20 per cent lower.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS

COMMUNITY CHEST WEEK

2

MOVE AGAINST RACE TRACK GAMBLING

House Bill Would Close Mails to Betting Information by Way of Advice or Odds—Might Spell End of Racing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Race track gambling throughout the United States will be virtually abolished if the United States Senate approves legislation which was adopted by the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon. The anti-race track legislation took the form of a rider to a pending bill and was sponsored by Representative Joseph Walsh (R.), of Massachusetts.

The rider was adopted without debate and without a roll call; Representative Walsh, in supporting the adoption of the rider, called attention to the increase in this form of gambling, declaring that it has become rife in the United States and unless checked now "the country will wake up some day and find itself in the fix that Russia is in."

Representative Walsh's proposal would close the United States mails to any newspaper or periodical that published race track information, betting odds, form sheets or other data encouraging track gambling. The amendment is broad enough to cover all printed matter relative to horse racing.

Newspapers and other periodicals under the Walsh amendment would be subject to a \$5000 fine for depositing in the mails any issue containing information about racing odds and results. A five-year prison sentence may also be imposed upon those responsible.

Walsh Amendment

The anti-racing amendment was tacked on to a pending bill to strengthen the laws covering the exclusion of fraudulent devices and lottery matter. The text of the Walsh amendment is as follows:

"No newspaper, postal card, letter, circular or other written or printed matter containing information or statements by way of advice or suggestions, or purporting to give the odds at which bets or wagers are being made upon the outcome or result of any horse race, prize fight, or other contests of speed, strength or skill, or setting forth the wagers made or to be made, or offered to be made; or the sums of money won or lost upon the outcome or result of said contests by reason of such bets or wagers, of which sets forth suggestions as to the odds at which bets or wagers should or may be made or laid, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier. And such matter is hereby declared to be non-mailable, and any person who deposits or causes to be deposited, or shall send or cause to be sent any such thing to be conveyed or delivered by mail, shall be fined not more than \$5000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both such fine and imprisonment."

Senate Has Let Issue Stand

A bill similar to the provisions of the Walsh amendment has been pending for some time before the Senate Judiciary Committee and various organizations not long ago appeared and asked favorable action in the Senate. The Senate, however, has not pushed this anti-racing legislation, but the passage of the House bill will bring the issue to an earlier decision in the upper house.

When the amendment was offered by Walsh, Representative Halvor Steenerson of Minnesota, chairman of the Post Office Committee, made the point that the legislation was not related to that before the House—the strengthening of the anti-lottery laws. Later it was reoffered by Mr. Walsh in such form that the chair held it to be in order, and it was adopted. Subsequently the entire bill was passed without a roll call and is now on its way to the Senate.

Representative Walsh told the House that the gambling impulse seemed to be abroad in this land and particularly in Washington. He invited his colleagues to "walk down Pennsylvania Avenue after adjournment and watch the crowds standing around the bulletin boards giving the racing results and odds."

USE OF LANE FUND FOR AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The fund being raised by friends of Franklin D. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, has without solicitation grown to proportions warranting the enlargement of the plans made for its use when it was first under consideration.

The committee in charge of the fund consists of Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and Adolph C. Miller, member of the Federal Reserve Board. Among the first contributors were three citizens of other countries who admired Mr. Lane for his public services. One of these, a Scotman, made a substantial gift on condition that his identity be not disclosed.

A member of the committee said yesterday, "The response to the committee's work has been gratifying in the highest degree. Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lane in every part of the country and altogether without respect to political affiliations have voluntarily come forward with contributions."

"Because of the expression of a widespread desire to participate in the raising of the fund, the committee has decided to open it to the public. Mrs.

Lane will benefit by the use of the principal for the present, but ultimately it will be used to support and promote work in the field of Americanization, the scope and detailed character of the work depending upon the amount raised."

Mr. Miller said yesterday that Mr. Lane's interest in the work of Americanization is shared by Mrs. Lane and that it is her intention, as soon as she has published a collection of her husband's letters and papers, to devote herself to the carrying forward of the work in which he was so deeply interested.

WOMEN'S PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAM

Legislative Chairman of Congress of Mothers Reports on Issues and Urges Continued Work to Arouse Sentiment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That carrying of the day for the program of the "Six P's," the six welfare issues before Congress which are being supported by the majority of national women's organizations, depends upon continued work in arousing public sentiment and bringing it to bear on the representatives of the people in Washington, is the conviction of Mrs. William Tilton, national legislative chairman of the Congress of Mothers. She asserts that Congress is confronted with the puzzle of how not to spend money and yet go back to its several constituencies and say that something has been accomplished.

"Something alarmed at the continual delay by filibuster from the opposition to the passage of the anti-beer bill, the measure to prevent the return of beer in the guise of medicine," says Mrs. Tilton with regard to the first of the issues, prohibition, "the women's organizations, asked that a sub-committee on prohibition legislation be appointed.

"The general opinion seems to be, however, that as the prohibition forces made way for tax revision, they will be accorded right of way as soon as taxation is out of the way. It is felt in Washington that recent elections in the country show that the people are unwilling to make an issue of beer, that they have accepted the Eighteenth Amendment and now want to go on to the strenuous but necessary task of building up law enforcement.

"The fact that one candidate for Mayor of New York ran on the promise of undoing prohibition and received one-sixth of the vote has made a great impression in Washington."

"With regard to the second item on the program—peace—Mrs. Tilton reports active sentiment among the women demanding that the Conference accomplish real reduction of armament by international agreement.

"There is also, she asserts, considerable desire for some lasting league or association of nations minimizing the chances of future wars."

"Removal of inequalities of women which still remain, Mrs. Tilton says, is concentrated in the protection of women in industry. Movement to submit blanket legislation lifting all the inequalities has, however, raised a question of whether this course is wiser than attempting piecemeal change beginning with Labor legislation. The Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy bill, another measure on the program, is still in committee.

The last two P's on the welfare list are physical education and public schools, the former embodied in the Fess-Capper bill and the latter in the Sterling-Towner bill for a department of education. Mrs. Tilton points out that the situation has been complicated by the plan for a department of public welfare with a secretary in the Cabinet, and urges that the work be directed to obtain the passage of the Sterling-Towner measure.

CALIFORNIA AUTO PARK UNDER DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Los Angeles News Office

SANTA BARBARA, California—Plans are afoot for selling the famous Santa Barbara auto park, on the ground that it is not a good paying asset to the city, though it draws many visitors on account of its many conveniences, installed by Secretary Kirk of the Santa Barbara Chamber of Commerce, who transformed what was before a waste piece of ground. Mr. Kirk seeks to buy the park and run it himself, for he feels that it would provide him the park at a reasonable price. His efforts are being blocked by men who contributed to build the park who are trying to prevent the sale at \$5000.

Into whatever hands the little auto park finally falls, it will continue to accommodate visitors, and most comfortably. The prices charged, so far, have been 50 cents a night per auto.

SAN DIEGO PLANS TO CHECK AUTO RENTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its San Diego News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Another step toward efficient automobile reforms in San Diego was taken here recently when the State Motor Vehicle Department, in cooperation with the executives of the United States Navy, formulated new and drastic regulations affecting the driving of machines in this city by sailors.

By virtue of this new plan enlisted navy men will be granted permits to operate automobiles only when their applications have been approved by the naval authorities. This, it is believed, will eliminate the indiscriminate renting of cars to sailors and aid in a small measure in decreasing the number of automobile accidents in San Diego.

"Because of the expression of a widespread desire to participate in the raising of the fund, the committee has decided to open it to the public. Mrs.

TIGHTER REIN ON COMBINES URGED

Government Would Be Represented on Directing Boards of Any Corporations in Centralized Control of Commodities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Government representation on the board of directors of every corporation or combination of corporations controlling more than 50 per cent of the manufacture or distribution of any commodity is demanded by the Federation of Professions and Business. This organization is attempting to organize the so-called middle class of the country for the protection and promotion of its rights.

Besides such government representation, as a means of breaking up combinations now controlling commodities, the federation is promoting these four features of a plan "to bring business back to normalcy":

"Amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to read 'and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of \$5000 and imprisonment not less than one nor more than 10 years.' This would break up the building industry combine, thereby reducing the cost of building materials, and encourage the building of more homes."

"Have Congress pass a bill authorizing the United States Government to sell home building bonds as has been done by the State of North Dakota. This will create competition for profliferating landlords."

"Amend the excess profits tax law, confiscating all profits over 10 per cent on the owners' equity—actual investment—in real estate, value of property to be based on the assessment for tax purposes and the income from the rent paid by the tenants whose furniture is in the building. This will reduce rents and make real estate an investment, not a speculation, and will also reduce the cost of living by reducing rents of stores and offices."

"Pass an ordinance in the city council holding the owner, lessor, agent, manager, superintendent or janitor who collects or receives rents for real estate for residential purposes when the walls and ceilings have not been cleaned, calcined, painted or papered for two years, guilty of a misdemeanor."

Discussing the situation, Dr. Charles F. Gillmann, president of the federation, said yesterday:

"Business conditions throughout the United States do not justify the high rents which are now demanded by profiteering landlords. The people of this city have been dragged into courts by greedy landlords and in many cases have consented to being held up rather than employ lawyers to enforce the rent laws of this State. The municipal courts are clogged by 100,000 landlord and tenant cases, making it almost impossible for the courts to attend to important business litigation. What the citizens demand now is action and less political promises."

THEATERS

"Like a King"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Like a King" a comedy in three acts by John Hunter Booth, presented by Adolph Klauber at the Thirtieth Street Theater, New York City, evening of October 3, 1921. The players:

Thomas H. Coffin Charles Eadele
Nora's Smuts Margaret Whitshire
Nathaniel Artemus Alden James Gleason
John Hardtapp John Hardtapp
Mrs. Alden Miss Gleason
Phyllis Weston Ann Harding
Abigail Lucille Parker
Robert Alden James Seeley
Arabella Alden Frances Howard
Joe Weston Robert Edeson
Samuel Pemberton E. L. Duane
Calvin Love Edward Poland
J. W. Savage Max Walzman
William Chubb Arthur Allen
George W. Grubbs Dodson Mitchell

NEW YORK, New York—Here is another of those get-rich-quick Americans, so-called, comedies in which the hero starts with nothing but bluff and ends with everything in sight handed to him on a silver platter. Serious consideration of pieces concocted of such false premises would require vigorous protest against the implications of the theme. Bluff has been called the great American game, and playwrights like to play it because playgoers applaud it. There is nothing new about it, but amusement when Nathaniel Alden, a failure in everything except the adulation of his home town people, who do not know that his pretension to wealth and success is based upon deceit, theft and downright falsehood. His conscience, of course, is permitted to peep through now and again; but his bluff continues to be empty and when the next bit of "luck" floats along he clutches at it, and floats through with it to peaceful waters.

This passes another play which needs, if considered at all, to be considered merely as momentary entertainment. James Gleason, by his deft comedy methods, makes this entertainment much more enjoyable than the part of Nathaniel is worth. The other players are chosen chiefly because of their ability to portray types. The types of the rural New England town never seem to wear out.

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Black Silk Stove Polish is in a class by itself. It's more costly made and made from better materials.

Try it on your parlor stove, your cook stove or your gas range. If you ever used it the best polish you ever used, your name is on record. Your dealer is authorized to refund your money.

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There's a "A Shine in Every Drop" and it's a brilliant glossy

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Fashions at the League of Nations: Geneva

Fashion has certainly not sent any representatives to the Société des Nations; she is conspicuously absent from the scene. Of the three women present on the floor of the Assembly nothing can be chronicled about their clothing, although one of them is a well-known poetess in her own country and appreciated outside it. But one of the women officials of the League who attends the Assembly in the pursuit of her duties every day, is a smart well-dressed woman. This lady, tall and slender, has worn two very nice up-to-date dresses, one of black satin, and another of gray-green jersey silk prettily draped at the side with a straight panelled back. The touque is large, coming well over the eyes with a crown of subdued chestnut satin, trimmed with gray-green to match the frock; stockings and shoes obviously dyed to match. The same intelligence which brings women to the forefront of action allows them to choose quickly and correctly becoming suitable raiment. Lavish outlay of money plays little part in the process; it is, in fact, somewhat of a drawback in producing good results, because the system of thinking things out thoroughly spoils achievement everywhere, especially in this seemingly secondary subject of dress. In the press gallery are a few women reporters, but none respond to the appeal of fashion in any particular way. The time is past when worth and goodness need to be proclaimed by lack of daintiness and grace in clothes. All along the ages, illustrious women have been beautiful to look upon as well as clever and accomplished. The twentieth century must not lower its standard of femininity, and adopt a generally slouched appearance, when it happens to be intellectual or wise.

In the Palais des Nations, official center of the League of Nations, sit multitudinous commissions every afternoon, while the conference lasts, and here may young women, prettily dressed, be seen about. They represent different sections of the secretariat work on their way from one section to another; and sometimes they wear very nice light summer frocks, foulard, etc. They are mostly bright young specimens of womanhood, and dress their hair becomingly. Withal they seem to be seriously attending to the business they have in hand, as they move about the hall and wide staircases, thronged with men passing to and between the various committee rooms. One of these rooms, finely planned, looking on to a garden fringing the lake, had glass doors with orange-brown silk curtains tightly drawn in folds wherever it was necessary to screen the outer view. The lady presiding over this particular committee room had chosen a dress toning with the color of the assessment curtains, and wore white muslin collar and cuffs. The crowd of mixed nationalities, grouped together at the long tables, discussing educational subjects from an international point of view, was most interesting. At a recent dinner party, one of the ladies of the delegation looked "very well in a rather novel evening dress of black satin, the bodice of which was composed, as to the upper part, of white glittering beads; the skirt was short in front, but from the waist hung a perfectly square train of the black satin. In the hair was no ornament save a very narrow band of diamonds worn quite low down on the forehead, and disappearing into the back-hair. It was an effective ensemble."

The shops are full of autumn apparel but no one is inclined, while the summer sun shines so brightly, to foretell winter by "thinking on the frosty Caucasus." Moreover the wary and the wily ones know full well that shops may display masses of the latest modes in every department of the toilette, but that nobody, not even the highest in the land among the great houses can tell what the dainty Parisienne will please to select among them all, when she trips lightly back to her beloved boulevards after long absence.

To pore over fashion papers gives a good idea of the fashions which couturiers propose to their clients; but only the Parisienne herself disposes of the eventual decision, and her choice is swayed by so many conflicting influences, and prophetic sweep must be more or less hazardous.

Sir Eric Drummond, secretary general to the League, gave a dinner party to 150 men, and it was astonishing to see how much smarter all the delegates looked in evening dress with their orders on, than they do seated in the Assembly in morning clothes. The table decoration was very beautiful, consisting of dark red dahlias. Each long table had nine flat baskets in succession, leaving just room for the "couverts." The room was painted pale apple-green and the effect was excellent.

At a luncheon party given by the Canadian delegation to the press, the hostesses were white with black hat; and two lady journalists were respectively, in dark blue foulard with white pattern and dark blue crépe de Chine. The table was decorated with pink astilbe. Geneva offers the sittings of the Assembly the most beautiful surroundings, and all along the weather has been glorious. Mt. Blanc in all its beauty reveals itself toward evening when rays tint softens its lovely outlines.

The Uses of Kerosene

Kerosene has many uses. An iron sink can be scoured with it. Kettles can be made to look like new by rubbing them with a rag soaked in it, and it will soften boots and shoes which have been hardened with water so that they become as pliable as when they were new. It will remove stains from furniture and clean a painted, enamelled or porcelain bath,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

There are smart and becoming lines in the new fall suits

and the odor can be removed by filling the bath afterward with cold water.

There is nothing that cleans the top of a gas stove so well as kerosene. Take all the pieces off and rub them with a rag soaked in it, and do not use black lead. The top of the stove will then always be clean to the touch.

Placing an Heirloom Fourposter

Possessed of a tiny apartment, the problem of placing two choice but unwieldy heirlooms was one to confront an enterprising young person not so long ago. If she had not known to inch the dimensions of the bedroom she might have wavered in her determination to have the huge four-posted, canopy bed crated and shipped. But because the rooms were so small, and furnishing them successfully had promised to be something of a task, she had made a scale drawing of the entire apartment. For this reason she knew that the enormous bed would not quite cover the entire floor space for the larger of the two bedrooms, and that the posts would escape the ceiling, while the highboy could serve for lines in the dining room if experiment proved it to look too large for one wall of the bedroom.

The little apartment itself was quickly transformed from a rather stuffy-looking place to a delightfully clean and tidy abode by the skillful application of oyster white paint and enamel to the woodwork, and French gray paper to all the walls but those of the kitchen, which was painted a very light buff.

By the time the last strip of paper was hung, and the last bit of enamel dry, the mahogany arrived, ready to be uncrated and moved in, and the other furnishings for the apartment had also been secured.

In the bedroom the fourposter was placed just far enough from the hall door to permit the door swinging open without scraping the footpost. This arrangement divided the floor space and at first made the room look smaller than it would have done instead of the headboard been placed against one of the longer walls, but it obviated the necessity of moving the bed each time it had to be made, an important time and effort-saving consideration in the case of such a heavy bed.

The highboy stood majestically against the wall across from the hall door. A scant three feet of space remained between the lower half of the bed and the highboy, but a quaint little oval braided rug seemed to belong just there.

The five-by-six-foot rectangle of

space in the corner—bounded by the wall, the upper half of the bed, the rug, the highboy, and the one lone window of the room—furnished a perfectly comfortable place for a deep-cushioned armchair, a soft, cornerless footstool and a bedside table that was really a sewing table.

A cedar bedbox mounted on rubber-tired wheels rolled obligingly out of sight beneath the bed, providing an excellent storage space for blankets and extra bed linen.

Two prim little ladder-back chairs with rush seats found abiding places in "cat a corners" of the room, one between the highboy and the wall by the clothes cupboard door, the other in the corner at the "left hand head" of the bed.

A full length mirror was screwed to the cupboard door, a century-old cross-stitched sampler was hung over one of the ladder-back chairs. An attractive etching in silvery gray wood frame was hung on the long wall opposite the foot of the bed, and another near the window, above the comfortable low chair. This chair, by the way, was slip-covered with delightfully cool-looking glazed chintz block printed in tones of dull blue and dove gray.

A glass lamp with a dainty shade of white and rose chiffon cloth stood on the bedside "sewing table," while a shirred shade to match covered the wall light near the cupboard door.

The curtains at the window were of fine white net, ruffle-edged, and looped back exactly as were the curtains of the bed. These bed curtains were quite the aristocrat, loveliest things imaginable, their sheer filmness robbing the huge Colonial piece of half its austerity. A 15-inch valance, ruffle-edged, extended all the way around the top frame of the bed, and from under this hung the ruffle-edged curtains that were looped softly back and fastened at each of the four corner posts with ruffle-edged tabs of the net.

The ceiling of the bed was canopied with white sateen, veiled with loosely shirred net caught with occasional stitches.

The broad expanse of the white net bedspread was kept from assuming a sheety appearance by placing a rose and white double Irish chain patch-work quilt, folded across the foot of the bed. A valance, just escaping the floor, extended around the foot and both sides of the bed. This valance was of the net shirred very full over a foundation of white sateen.

The room was complete. No longer did the two enormous heirlooms dwarf the room—they had become integral parts of the room, so carefully had the subordinate furnishings been chosen.

The five-by-six-foot rectangle of

New Fall Wraps

For autumn wear are lovely new units of duvetin, duvet de laine and velour. Simple loose box coats or long blouses forming the low waist line are noted. Loose bell-shaped sleeves prevail. Many suits and wraps have collars and cuffs of the new fur fabric, which is very effective. Fur fabric, it will be remembered, is that very attractive new material which is becoming so popular. The name may be a bit confusing to some, should they think that this is an imitation fur, because it is not being used as an imitation.

One does not desire to wear imitations of any kind and this material has been introduced on its own merit.

It is most adaptable and lends itself so gracefully to the same becoming lines seen in fur garments. Entire coats as well as collars, cuffs and similar trimmings are made of it.

The wearer has the great comfort of knowing that the cruel methods seemingly necessary in trapping were not used to produce these beautiful garments. The fact that some of the most well-known designers of women's dress have given their advice and thought to the uses of the fabric fur is bringing this material to the forefront most rapidly.

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The five-by-six-foot rectangle of

uncles and aunts, cousins and friends! In fact a child makes friends with its toys, giving them names and characters of their own.

Perhaps the best toys of all are those which children find or make for themselves out of sticks, stones, pebbles, empty boxes and such like, which give full play to their imagination and ingenuity. But the made toys also have their place and use, and more care might well be given to their selection. If children choose their own toys, possibly fewer mistakes would be made.

Nowadays there are so many kinds of toys made, and the choice is so wide, that there is little or no excuse for choosing bad ones. Some of the best toys now being made are really admirable, and delight not only to the children, but to their parents as well. To take an example, a toy puppy of the soft toy type was recently seen.

It was funny and soft, with big clumsy ears, blunt nose and a stump of a tail, one ear was cocked up, and his bright, brown eyes gazed out at one with the most engaging expression. It was full of humor and had something of a clumsy grace and charm which

belongs to all puppyhood. And who can resist a puppy?

Dolls' houses, beloved by most small girls, may be the most fascinating things possible to imagine. They hardly come up to this description when they portray a suburban villa type of home with red brick walls and slate roofs, and the writer has seen a doll's house which even "Wendy" might envy! It was a sweet wee cottage with a steeply sloping red roof, breaking out into gables and twisted chimneys in unexpected places.

The wide differences which exist between the various kinds of toys are surprising to anyone who takes the trouble to study them. The work of making and designing toys is so fascinating, and the field so wide, that one wonders how anyone who makes them at all can do less than turn out toys which will make every one who sees them want to play with them!

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AIDING AUSTRALIA'S WAR VETERANS

Remoteness From Scene of the Fighting Has Accentuated the Difficulties Involved in the Great Task of Repatriation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—When the "rumble and shouting" passed the great war left Australia a task which has taxed her resources to the utmost—the work of repatriating her returned soldiers. The Commonwealth was not the only nation which had such a problem to face, but in her case the difficulties were accentuated by the remoteness of the country from the scene of the fighting. During the war itself were at work in England and often little could be done to aid the returned soldier until his belated papers reached Australia from London. Moreover, 5,500,000 people were already saddled with an enormous war debt.

Australia's prospects at the outset of the repatriation scheme were by no means of a rosy hue. Vast sums were needed. Large amounts were borrowed and taxation had to be increased. Some figures are necessary to gain an idea of the severity of the war's aftermath to a small country. There actually sailed from the shores of the Commonwealth 227,239 men. Of this number 55,320 will not return. War pensions for the dependents of the latter and for wounded and incapacitated soldiers and their dependents have cost so far £22,211,213. Altogether 285,855 separate pensions have been granted. Of the men who returned, 262,094 had a claim on the Repatriation Department for benefits conferred by the Repatriation Act. Unwilling to ask anything of their country, however, 67,697 men quietly went back to their pre-war billets.

Some Indictments

The Department of Repatriation entered upon its functions in April, 1918. Since then its work has gone in a more or less efficient manner. If half the allegations against the department were believed, the only conclusions that could be reached would be that it had muddled its way through. But while some of the complaints made have been proved true, others on investigation have been thrown aside. It would be idle to assert, however, that in many cases red tape and official ineptitude have had an effect contrary to the intention of the act. Some severe indictments have been made against the Administration, and there have been numerous instances of hardship caused by unsympathetic readings of the regulations resulting in long delays before the returned soldier could receive not only what he wanted, but what he was legally entitled to.

So far back as June of last year, the Department of Repatriation admitted that "in many cases the treatment of the individual may have fallen far short of ideal perfection," but it held that, viewing the work as a whole, "the result must be regarded as favorable beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine." It is now claimed that the officials, under whose wings the largess is handed out to the men, have succeeded to a very great extent in overcoming the tyranny of regulations and red tape; but the fact remains that unemployment exists among some returned soldiers. Doubtless many men can be set down as unemployable—men who have been assisted, more than once, but who, through lack of moral fiber and a disinclination to rely on their own initiative, have drifted into a state of dependence on others. These unfortunate are comparatively few in number, but they present a problem which still has to be solved.

Combating After-War Conditions

With all that has been done by the governments of the Commonwealth and the states for the soldier—and, despite all the grubbing, justified and unjustified, a great deal has been done—it is painfully apparent that many individuals have suffered more in the struggle for a livelihood since their homecoming than ever they did on the parched heights of Gallipoli or on the snow-clad fields of France. The fault does not always lie at the door of the department, yet the moral obligation of the country to its defendents has not been adequately recognized in a number of cases. One prominent business man has finely said: "We must forgive these men their faults a hundred times and then, if they continue to offend, we must forgive them another hundred times."

At the time of writing, newspapers are giving space to request of returned veterans for employment. Too often these appeals contain the statement that the writer is no longer able to continue his former occupation. More than one man has complained that when, after vainly endeavoring to get along without seeking government aid, he was forced to apply to the Repatriation Department, he found that he was not eligible for assistance because of a regulation stipulating that he must apply for assistance within a certain time from his discharge.

The settlement of 24,631 men on the land has been accomplished at a cost to the Commonwealth of, up to June 30, £26,577,518. Thousands of these men are now contented farmers and graziers; others are not so prosperous. The land settlement work has been done under the supervision of the government of the different states, the federal government financing the undertakings, and the work has not run on ball bearings. There have been charges that prices far in excess of the actual value have been paid for estates, that men have been placed on

poor or unsuitable land, and that in instances expert advice was ignored when areas have been purchased.

Poor Land Bought

One responsible critic, W. Killen, president of the Farmers and Settlers Association of New South Wales, has declared that some land purchased for soldiers in that State was not worth one shilling an acre. New South Wales has carried through her share of land settlement under a heavy fire of hostile criticism. Much of the muddling was caused by political hesitation and unskillful administration, and a Royal Commission's inquiry in New South Wales culminated in some unpleasant findings regarding certain aspects of the administration of the returned soldiers' settlement branch of the Lands Department.

Another phase of the return of soldiers to civil life—the erection of "war service homes" throughout the Continent—also has had its unfortunate features. Under the scheme the Commonwealth has erected 4032 houses, 10,262 existing houses have been purchased, and 1369 mortgages have been lifted for returned soldiers or dependents. More houses are being built and up to date the government has been committed to an expenditure of £12,200,000 on account of war service homes.

The terms under which the men or their dependents obtain ownership of these houses are liberal in the extreme. It was in connection with the construction of some of them that the Federal Accounts Committee issued one or two depressing reports. Instances were given in the reports where "work has been wilfully and deliberately scamped by the contractor," where unsuitable areas had been purchased, where land was bought with undue haste and rashness, inferior material and workmanship were used, and land "under water" was used for home building sites.

It is very evident from these carefully considered reports that there was a great amount of shameful neglect in the supervision of the constructional works and a reprehensible lack of common honesty among some of the contractors.

Vocational Training

Perhaps Australia has been most successful in the section of repatriation dealing with the vocational training of the younger men. This training covers a wide range of trades and professions, and 30,957 men have so far taken advantage of the comprehensive and sympathetically administered provisions of the scheme. Already 12,897 men have completed their course and have taken their place in industries as fully qualified tradesmen; 18,260 are still receiving training.

The total cost to the Commonwealth to date in connection with the general scheme of repatriation—that is, vocational training, general benefits, furniture grants, unemployment assistance, and kindred forms of assistance—has been £10,076,640. Another £10,000,000 is being raised by loan for carrying on the scheme of assisting the returned veteran.

With all its faults the Australian system of repatriation has accomplished things of which the country

THE BEGGARS OF THE WORLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

No one who has read "Treasure Island" can fail to have been thrilled by that pirate, the beggar Pew. He is, indeed, though subordinate, yet one of the most powerful characters in the story. Well does he act his part, and his swift change from the kindly beggar, asking in honeyed tones for

merit for their charitable act. No word is spoken as the procession wends its way past the thatched huts in the shade of the jack-fruit trees.

The fakirs, too, the holy men of Hindustan, live by charity. Dressed in coarse raiment, with dust on their heads, they live in caves and in the remote rock temples of that ancient land; they are reverred in the villages, and the charitable feed them.

There are also a large number of professional beggars in India whose garb betrays them. Armed with rosary, bowl and staff they go their rounds



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Indian beggars in the Deccan, Southern India

assistance from some passing Christian, to the hard and pitiless ex-buccanneer, is by no means the least dramatic moment. Yes, Pew stands out as the most romantic beggar in English literature.

In "Oliver Twist" we are told how pickpockets were trained in Fagin's school, but begging is a secondary consideration; in that long drama of London slum life there is no beggar of note, unless it be Fagin himself. Kipling's "Kim," however, is a past-master; but then he was brought up in the bazaars of the East, where the beggar is a familiar object, and has learnt their ways as only a child can. The giving of alms is held a virtue in all creeds, and in the teeming cities of the East there are plenty willing to give others an opportunity of publicly displaying this virtue. Outside

soliciting pice and scraps of food—but chiefly pice. Especially do they haunt military cantonments. The sepoys are paid monthly, and in the dry season the paying out usually takes place under the trees in the lines, which may be hard by the public road. There you may see them, seated in rows waiting their turn; one by one they advance, receive their pay, affix their signatures to the pay sheet, salute and depart. And in the offing hover the professional mendicants, ever on the alert to wheedle a few odd pice out of the simple and generous sepoys, in return for a blessing.

Every eastern bazaar has its quota of beggars; they are familiar figures living on sufferage. Most of them have been beggars from birth and will remain such all their lives. In the crowded cities of China they go their rounds daily. With staff and bowl the ping kow (poor one) or chow-jew (stinking man) wanders down the street each morning and evening; at every stall and door he halts, and the housewife perhaps empties into his bowl a few scraps of food such as a well-kept dog in England would scorn. But if he has called there too often, perhaps the woman wistfully bids him pass on.

AUSTRALIAN HEALTH DEPARTMENT OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—When the Rockefeller International Health Bureau made a bargain with the Australian Government for the formation of a federal health department on condition that the bureau supplied free of charge, for two years, three medical specialists, the agreement aroused strong protests in Australia, and it was pointed out that the transaction had been carried through without the consent of the federal Parliament. Although the Health Department was formed it is understood that funds have not been made available to it except for the purpose of carrying on the functions formerly exercised by the quarantine department.

It is possible that the Rockefeller Bureau may maintain that the government has not kept its side of the bargain.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Arab beggars basking in the sunshine in Baghdad

the mosques of Baghdad and Delhi the beggars sit in rows, huddled within their cloaks; and thus they solicit the rich folks who come to pray and to be seen of men.

In highly industrialized countries social legislation has almost eliminated the professional beggar—or had before the war. Begging was, in fact, looked upon as a civil offense, for the reason that no able-bodied man need beg. But in the gilded East, where distribution has not reached the state of efficiency we are accustomed to in western countries, a small proportion of the population are always begging. Among an agricultural people, dependent upon their crops over a large area, if the rain fails, or, on the other hand, if the rain is excessive, there is no food, and beggars are made in a night.

This floating population of beggars congregates outside the temples and the mosques. In Buddhist countries there is an organized system of begging in vogue, which is part of the religious custom of the land. The monks are bound to subsist on charity, but they must on no account audibly solicit alms. In Burma, at sunrise each morning, you may see the procession of yellow-robed monks steal out from the monastery in the palm grove; a spinning song announces their approach as with downcast eyes and slow step, they pass through the village. Large bowls, provided with lids, are carried by acolytes, and into these the raven-haired women pour cooked rice and spices, thereby acquiring

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USING PUBLIC FUNDS WITHOUT SANCTION

Question Arises in England Due to Use of Money Surplus Under One Vote to Meet Excess of Expenditure Under Another

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The Committee of Public Accounts in its recent report comments on the abuse of the custom of "virement," a right which has been long exercised by the Treasury of applying the surplus under one vote to meet the excess of expenditure on another.

Virement is applied in two ways:

from vote to vote, and between different subheads under one vote. The power of virement between votes and vote is not in force, in the civil departments, but the surplus on one subhead is used to meet the excess in another subhead of the same vote. Usually this transfer takes place to meet excess expenditure on services previously authorized by Parliament, but numerous instances have come to the notice of the Public Accounts Committee in which the Treasury has authorized the utilization of savings on a subhead to defray the cost of services not expressly authorized by Parliament.

By the exercise of this form of the power of virement, expenditure not specifically provided for in the votes of the House of Commons can be incurred with impunity in anticipation of parliamentary sanction. Among other examples of the application of virement, the committee called attention to the following taken from this year's accounts:

Example in Air Service

In the Air Service a saving of £1,190,743 was effected on works, buildings and lands, and appropriated to pay, quartering, and warlike stores. Savings under separation allowances and civil employees, together with the excess realized under appropriations in aid, were used as pay, etc., of Indian expeditionary force, although no such subhead appeared in the vote submitted to Parliament.

In the Ministry of Munitions a total excess expenditure of £4,866,873 on compensation to contractors and capital expenditures was met out of savings under miscellaneous effective services, and one of the excesses included a sum of £179,803 for boring for oil, a subhead for which there was no grant. In the navy a sum of £2,116,000 overspent on fuel for the fleet was met out of receipts under appropriations in aid. Under classified services, an excess of £134,297 on "advances to Persia" was met out of savings on "Middle East war services" and "foodstuffs to Northern Russia."

The committee comments on these examples: "We do not suggest that these sums were wasted, or were improperly appropriated according to the custom hitherto prevailing, but we think it right to call attention to the fact that large sums are thus applied.

subject to Treasury sanction, to purposes not expressly authorized by parliamentary grants. We view with some alarm the recent extension of this practice, and we are of opinion that the time has come when the Treasury should more jealously restrict the exercise of this power."

With regard to virement between subheads, the committee considered that, as part of the process of "re-establishing parliamentary control over expenditure," a stricter interpretation should be given to the rule that "the Treasury would not be prepared to allow an old subhead to be exceeded or a new subhead to be opened if they thought the expenditure in question either from its amount or from its nature was such that Parliament ought to have cognizance of it before it was spent."

Gifts to Australia

Attention is also directed by the committee to the practice of giving away ships and stores without the previous consent of Parliament. The examples given include the gift His Majesty's Ship Encounter with certain guns and stores to the Australian Commonwealth; three mine-sweeping sloops worth about £73,000 each, together with their equipment, to the Australian Commonwealth; two submarine engines with certain spare parts to the Royal Australian Navy; two "H" class submarines with torpedoes and stores to Canada; and "certain hulks" to an allied government. "Surplus non-marketable stores," the value of which when new was £2,000,000, were handed over without charge to the Polish Government, with Treasury sanction. Stores were handed to the Russian forces between November 11, 1918, and March 21, 1920, to a value roughly estimated at £17,828,000. These were surplus to requirements and mainly non-marketable. There was also given in cash at the same time a sum of £6,627,000. Fifty surplus aeroplanes, with spare parts for 25 machines, were presented to the Greek Government. Also surplus aeroplanes, not exceeding 100 in any one case, were presented to the dominion governments and to India, with spares, equipment, motor transport, workshop lorries and hangars.

The committee comments on this practice that it is clearly a serious matter that ships of the British Navy should be given away without the consent of Parliament, and suggests that where the value exceeds £10,000 the concurrence of Parliament should first be obtained. With regard to the large cash expenditure and gifts of stores to the anti-Bolshevist forces in Russia, the committee stated that it is not clear that they come within the ambit of army votes, and it is of opinion that direct parliamentary sanction should have been obtained.

NEW HIGHWAY OPENED
GREENFIELD, Massachusetts—Automobilists from many sections participated yesterday in exercises in connection with the formal opening of a new state highway over Shelburne Mountain. The highway, which is an extension of the Mohawk Trail, connects Greenfield and Shelburne and eliminates the former Shelburne Mountain road which had a grade of 12 per cent.

BULGARIA PLANS TO DEVELOP TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SOFIA, Bulgaria—The Bulgarian Minister for Finance, Marco Tournev, has been spending some time in Holland, after having conferred with various people in Paris. In the course of an interview the Minister declared that the object of his visit to Western Europe was the discussion of the execution of the Treaty of Neuilly. Bulgaria was at present too heavily burdened to fulfill its obligations and a few temporary concessions were necessary to restore the equilibrium of its budget.

His visit to Holland was chiefly for the purpose of studying that country's customs and taxation systems, etc. In passing, the Minister remarked that Holland, like Britain, was evidently steering in the direction of protection.

What had struck the Bulgarian Minister most forcibly in Holland was the hard steady work done by the people and their high economic and cultural development, the enormous system of canals and the large area which they had reclaimed from the sea. He was filled with admiration for the commercial bustle of Rotterdam. In his opinion, Holland was not a country for Bulgaria to enter into political relations with. But Holland and Bulgaria should establish close commercial relations. Bulgaria had always resented the Turkish yoke. She had suffered from her geographical situation, at the point where the interests of great powers converged.

The Bulgarian people, industrious and progressive, had never been able to develop their strength and economic possibilities. Moreover, they had frequently been led astray in the Balkan Wars and in the great European war. Wars and in the Great European war. As regards their inclination to work and commercial ideas, there was much similarity between the Bulgarian and Dutch people. Both were small, but Bulgaria has her grain and Holland her colonial produce, coal and fruit. The Black Sea port, Varna and Bourgas, were actually waiting for Dutch cargoes in exchange for Bulgarian products. To promote closer relations between the two countries it was further proposed to establish Bulgarian consulates at Rotterdam and Amsterdam. The Minister further expressed the hope that a banking combine would be established in Bulgaria composed of Dutch and Bulgarian bankers, on the footing of similar combines formed in Bulgaria by Italy, England, etc.

CEYLON'S CUSTOMS TARIFF
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

COLOMBO, Ceylon—A bill was introduced in the Legislative Council recently making provision for a revision of the customs tariff on imperial preference lines. It is proposed that motor cars and cycles, jewelry, and other articles of luxury imported into Ceylon shall pay an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent if they come from any part of the British Empire, while such articles imported from foreign countries shall pay 30 per cent. Dues payable by ships using Colombo Harbor have been advanced by 40 per cent over present rates.

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BOLSHEVIST WAVE IN THE NEAR EAST

Spreading of Bolshevik Doctrine in Asia Minor Attributed in Some Quarters to French Attitude Toward Soviets

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—Current events in the Near East are assuming a kaleidoscopic character. It may be interesting to survey the main events since June 23 last.

At the terminus of the Gulf of Ismid stands the ancient town of Nicomedia, on the east of Constantinople. After the Turkish armistice the town was occupied and maintained by British forces. Last year the Turkish Nationalists, desiring to capture Constantinople and to drive out the Allies, proceeded to push on over Ismid (Nicomedia), where they had a violent clash with the British forces; both sides sustained heavy losses, especially the Turks. The British, wanting to get rid of a task which required of them great sacrifices, got the consent of the Allies to invite Greece to assume the rôle of holding the town, with its surroundings, and maintain peace and order therein.

Under Greek rule the town was put on a firm basis of prosperity; trades and commerce flourished; an immense quantity of merchandise was accumulated, waiting for exportation. It was the only town in the whole region supposed to be safe; thousands of Armenian, Greek, and Circassian refugees flocked into Ismid, where they were cared for by the Greek Government and philanthropic organizations.

There was a rumor circulating in the town to the effect that the Greek Army was going to withdraw. The Greek authorities confirmed the rumor by declaring that it was their express intention to evacuate the town. Every one hurried to the port to secure a place on board the vessels anchoring in the gulf. The Greek authorities did everything in their power to help the last Christian out of the town, as anyone left behind would surely be massacred by the raiding Turks.

Turks' Attack on Town

The plan of evacuation, which was in advance agreed upon by the Allies, was strictly kept secret; but somehow the Turks were informed about it and hurried to attack the town. The Greeks sent a delegation to the Turks asking them for a delay of three days, but they were refused and the attack started immediately. A strong detachment, composed chiefly of Armenian, Greek, and Circassian (Muhammadan) volunteers, made a gallant resistance and repulsed the Remants. The Greek squadron in the port kept pouring a fire on the enemy, which did not dare to enter the town. The work of evacuation being through, the Turks were allowed to enter the town, which was looted to the last house and shop. Thousands of cattle and sheep, owned by the Christians, were left loose in the streets.

More than 30,000 refugees were disembarked by the Greek Government to Constantinople and different parts of Greece, especially to the islands Lemnos, Samos, Mitylene, and so forth. In the town were left a part of the Turkish population and French and American educational and philanthropic institutions. The United States ships Overton and Humphreys were in the harbor, and they sent a landing party of American sailors to protect American interests during the interim of Greek evacuation and organized Turkish occupation. The Turkish commanding officer requested that the American sailors be allowed to remain until he was in complete control of the town.

Massacres Denied

A special effort was made on the part of the Frenchmen to provoke the world against the "uncivilized Greeks." It was alleged by the French press that the Turks sustained wholesale massacres in Ismid before its evacuation. An international commission was immediately organized to investigate the question. The police prefect, a Turk himself, named Ibrahim, answering to the questions put to him by the inquiry commission, declared that "the Greek Army has come to establish peace and order in this region, which was disturbed and devastated by the Kemalists; Greeks are standing for civilization and are fighting for justice. Several Turks were arrested and treated severely, because it was discovered that they had been brewing a plot against Greek authorities, while the Greek Army was wholly engaged on the front."

A part of these excesses wrought over the "unpeasable" Turks were attributable to the Circassians, a Muhammadan race, who in the past were employed by the Turkish Government as tools to suppress and molest the Christian elements of this country. Circassians themselves, being persecuted and even massacred by the Turks, organized raiding bands to harass the Turkish Army. The misdeeds of these Muhammadan bandits were unjustly attributed to the Greeks.

Refugees' Arrest in Constantinople

Christian refugees, especially Armenians, arriving at Constantinople, were arrested by Turkish police on strength of the accusation that they were bandits who participated in the work of looting and massacring the Turks in Ismid. This great injustice was done before the presence of the internal police.

Since 1915, Turks, it is estimated, have massacred 1,500,000 Christians. Hundreds and thousands of these Turkish criminals are freely roving in the Constantinople streets; but

neither the Turkish Government nor the Allies have the least care to seek to make justice to the massacred and the survivors. To save appearances, mock trials were made in Turkish courts to establish the responsibilities of the Turks; but only one among thousands was sentenced to the extreme penalty.

To stop this farce the British authorities interfered and arrested some hundred Turkish leaders, responsible for the war and Armenian horrors, and took them to Malta; but a few months ago many of these criminals were set free on the base of an agreement laid down in London between the British Government and Bekir Sami Bey, the representative of the Turkish Nationalist Government at Angora. Bekir Sami Bey had agreed to release the British prisoners at Malta as soon as the Turkish prisoners at Malta were set free. London fulfilled its undertaking and in vain awaited the same from the Turk. Here a question arises: had England any right to bargain on the release of criminals who were originally put under arrest especially on account of the Armenian massacres?

Bolsheviks in Constantinople

As soon as the evacuation of Ismid was over, an event occurred in Constantinople which proved to be in close relation with the Kemalist activities in the Ismid military zone.

The British police discovered an elaborate Turco-Bolshevik conspiracy directed especially against the British authorities and the native Christians. The plot was directed particularly against the British High Commander, General Harrington; it was also planned to blow up various important public buildings, the British Embassy, and the British naval units anchoring in the harbor. These, according to the arrangements, would serve as signals for a general revolution. Different revolutionary bands stationed in various parts of the city would immediately come out to proceed to violent actions and endeavor to seize the authority of the city; meanwhile the Kemalist forces stationed at Ismid would leisurely march over Constantinople and with the help of the internal revolution would throw the Allies into the sea.

The British police, with a praiseworthy vigilance and timely action saved the city from a great catastrophe.

The great mass of the population was aware that soon some evil was in prospect, as the Bolsheviks were known to be in great activity in making substantial propaganda in favor of the establishment of their doctrines. The Russian Bolshevik Trade Mission, by the leadership of Mr. Kudish, was in Constantinople with the passes of the British authorities. Mr. Kudish, and his 21 colleagues, forgetting the real character of their mission, indulged in an active propaganda to upset the administration of the city in favor of Bolshevism. They found a fertile ground for their doctrines; many Turks and Russian refugees devoted themselves to the task. Since the fragments of General Wrangel's army entered Turkey, Constantinople has been in constant touch with Bolshevism.

French Responsibility for Exodus

From the point of view of the native Christians, France should be held responsible for these Bolshevik activities. It was France that, despite the British policy, encouraged a desperate and useless fight against the Bolsheviks, who gave on overwhelming blow to General Wrangel, who, with his hundred thousand, hurried to take refuge in Constantinople. Civilians and military forces were located in and around Constantinople, where they were cared for by French and British authorities and by various philanthropic organizations.

As France was the direct cause and instigator of this forced exodus, the greatest part of the cares resultant from this emigration naturally fell upon her shoulders.

The Dérrière Pensée of France

The dérière pensée of France was to employ the Russian refugee forces for the reenforcement of her colonial standing armies. The pension assigned for these men was cut off by the French authorities, and General Wrangel was asked either to disperse his army or send it to the French colonies. General Wrangel categorically refused to give any satisfaction to this wish of France, in consequence of which a breach was brought about between the Russians and the French. France was severely criticized for its duplicity, and a yearning for Bolshevism was set up in the hearts of the Russians exposed to the hardships of refugee life. In several camps strong demonstrations were made against the French, and a few collisions took place in which very strong allusions were made to France's address.

To stop this movement the French authorities proceeded to disperse the camps; various groups were made and sent to Russia, Brazil, and other countries. This was not a solution of the question raised by the Russian emigration. It revived more hatred toward the French especially and the Allies generally.

Russian Elements Conspicuous

In a meeting held in Constantinople, some time ago, for the promotion of Russian church affairs, General Wrangel in strong words declared the Allies had betrayed Russia, and he added that Constantinople, where thousands of Russians are living, is inevitably destined soon or later to be a Muscovite center, as the realization of the dream of Peter the Great and all the Russians. Every Russian is believed to cherish this idea and to be animated with the prospect of it. The conspiracy of June 23 was partly the expression of this ideal.

In face of this obvious danger it was necessary to clear Constantinople of the notorious elements. More than 50 active Bolsheviks were put under arrest and a few thousand suspects were repatriated to Russia.

FRENCH INTENTIONS IN NORTH AFRICA

Madrid Paper Quotes General Berenguer as Saying France Dreams of Great Empire, Surrounding Spain on All Sides

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain—Considerable surprise has been caused by statements contained in an interview which the war correspondent of the "Sol" at Melilla, Thomas Borras, a well-known, experienced and careful writer, has had there with General Berenguer, the Spanish High Commissioner, in which the latter is represented as having expressed opinions upon French intentions in North Africa of a character that are variously regarded as correct, discreet or untrue. In effect General Berenguer accuses France of designing a great North African empire for herself and waiting for an opportunity of swallowing up the Spanish zones of Morocco, after which Spain herself would become a kind of French colony between France and her great North African dependency!

Inevitably such a statement falling from the lips of any public personage, even one of small importance, would have come near to making a sensation; for, whatever people may think, it is quite understood that such things are never talked about, since once they are mentioned an idea becomes formally established and a world of apprehension is created. In this special case it is considered all the more essential to say nothing whatever about such things, insomuch as for long past they have occupied the private thoughts of large sections of thinking Spaniards, concerned with governmental affairs or otherwise. Whatever discretion might have suggested, it would now be stupid to disguise the fact, and the certainty is expressed that the French have turned these matters over in their minds also.

A Delicate International Subject

Spanish suspicions or convictions are based on general French colonial policy, the policy in Africa, the attitude taken on the Tangier and other questions, and the general system by which everything that Spain does in her zone is depreciated, this together with the declarations and the publications, all expressed in terms of high enthusiasm, not to say of extravagance, on the part of the young French Colonial Party. The subject being so extremely delicate it is tacitly understood that it is never mentioned in Spain, and not until now has any reference been made to it in any recognized publication, but on various occasions during recent years it has been privately discussed with the present correspondent by persons of great importance.

In the interview in the "Sol," General Berenguer, after referring to the Spanish task in Morocco in its larger aspect, and intimating his preference for British methods of colonization over the French, is reported to have said:

"French public opinion dreams of a great French empire in Africa. The French have created enormous colonies in Africa, to such an extent that they consider it to be easy to destroy our little zone by a powerful invasion coming from the south. Those in France who believe in such an empire as this are numerous and are not people to be despised. They assure you that after having civilized the immense African France they will make of Spain a French colony sandwiched between the metropolis and their vast colonial empire. Our object is to escape from this influence, and the only way to do so is to form a strong Spanish center in North Africa and to dominate the coasts."

"Explaining" the Statement

Obviously such a statement must cause a sensation, and it has done so. The Paris correspondents in Madrid have been in a remarkable flutter, the Foreign Ministry and the War Ministry have been bombarded with questions, and a hundred explanations have been given for this extraordinary statement. A great question to begin with was whether General Berenguer had said anything of the kind, or whether this was not just a case of journalistic enterprise and enthusiasm overreaching itself. It is notable, then, that, so far, General Berenguer has not disavowed the statements, nor the newspaper either.

Those who for the time being are trying to explain in one way or another what has happened, point out that Manuel Aznar, the editor of the "Sol," is at present on his way to Melilla, and had started for there before the interview arrived, and that therefore the question of its publication or otherwise was not settled by him. But, on the other hand, it is not certain that he did not know all about it, and it is to be noted that the "Sol," while very enterprising, is also very careful, and is not given to publishing statements in any form whatsoever that it does not believe to be true. Another explanation that has been suggested is that in the process of telegraphing some quotation marks have been dropped from the text and that, in consequence, what the correspondent, Mr. Borras, was really saying on his own account was made to appear as coming from the lips of General Berenguer. It can only be said that an examination of the article does not support such a suggestion, besides which Mr. Borras would not be in the least likely to take such an opportunity for airing his own views, whatever they might be.

John de la Cerva, the War Minister, on being questioned in the matter, gave a somewhat evasive answer.

At first he said he could see nothing very special in the statements, and then he added that he felt there had been some mistake in expressing in words the thoughts of the High Commissioner, since ideas had been expressed to which he certainly would not have given utterance. "It is not that he could not have said that," Mr. de la Cerva remarked. "General Berenguer has much talent and too much personality to express himself in such a way. He is undoubtedly an authority in African affairs." Those who study such an observation as this may extract from it what seems right to them.

Spanish Apprehension Over Interview

One of the French correspondents says that at the War Ministry an effort is made to calm the stupefaction which has filled the minds of the foreign correspondents, with the remark that anyone who knew the friendly sentiments that General Berenguer holds toward France must realize that no credence is to be attached to the alleged interview. But, on the other hand, no formal disavowal of the article is issued nor, so it is said, has any explanation been demanded from the High Commissioner.

According to a statement appearing in one of the Paris newspapers and telegraphed back to Madrid, "Mr. Maura will take with all speed the necessary measures to insure that these misplaced declarations do not risk disturbing the friendly relations of Spain with France in circumstances so difficult for Spain as the result of events in Morocco."

The "Epoch" makes a short comment on the interview. It says that in the statements attributed to General Berenguer, the High Commissioner, there are some which appear perfectly adjusted to realities, such as that the north of Morocco is indispensable for the guarantee of Spanish independence. But other remarks attributed to the General, it says, are to be taken with some reserve, for example, that concerning the aspirations of France, in the form in which they appeared in the article at all events. "May it not have happened," the "Epoch" asks, "that the journalist has given a personal touch, emanating from his intelligence and his understanding, to some less definite answer made by the general to his questions? Or may it not have been that there has been some transposition of lines, putting into the mouth of General Berenguer what was said by Borras?"

But for the moment the chief thing is that there is no denial from any quarter, and French entities in Madrid are very highly concerned in the matter.

AMERICANISM GAINS BY FOREIGN CONTACT

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In an address to a gathering of school children and parents in Wilkinson Park incidental to Pawtucket's anniversary celebration, William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University asserted his lack of sympathy with un-Americanism.

"We do not ask the immigrant to be false to all the memories of his childhood, to renounce the songs, literature and culture of his race," Dr. Faunce declared. "But we do ask and demand that as soon as possible we master our American speech, because it embodies our American ideals, and, that whatever flags may still be dear, high above them all floats the flag of the American Republic. America is a loom into the web of which each nationality weaves its colored thread, each thread keeping its own color and texture, but all of them combined in one new, glorious pattern of American liberty under new law."

Practically all of the Maine product is shipped over the Maine Central Railroad, which at this time is giving much attention to potato shipments. The road has about 1000 heater cars in readiness for use, and the connecting lines about 700 cars, all of which are at one place or another switched to the Maine Central.

GYPSUM TIDELANDS LEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor SAN DIEGO, California—Forty acres of tidelands near the boundary line between San Diego and National City have been leased for 25 years to the California Gypsum Corporation, through a plan arranged by Charles F. Guthridge, president of that company. At an estimated cost of \$250,000, the California Gypsum Corporation will shortly build two separate factories on the newly acquired site, one for the manufacture of gypsum wall board, the other for producing hollow tile blocks, used extensively in building construction.

INDIA ACT TO BE APPLIED TO BURMA

Province Is to Enjoy the Same Political Rights as Govern India, With but One Exception

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—There seems little limit to the action of Edwin Montagu, the Secretary of State, who has recently decided to apply the Government of India Act to Burma not in the ordinary way as a bill which would have to stand the racket of parliamentary criticism, but by the application of clause 6. Sir Reginald Craddock, the Governor at Agra, surveyed in an interesting fashion the political position in the Province. He referred to the commercial outlook: rice fetching a high price while wolfram and rubber were suffering from a serious slump.

The political catchwords of India were, he noted, beginning to affect young Burmans. Burma is to enjoy the same political rights as an Indian province and His Excellency advised patience to those who were not content with control of transferred subjects, but wanted also the management of the reserved subjects. He pointed out the futility of the items on the non-cooperation program—the refusal of titles, the abandonment of the courts, remarking that these had always been within the competence of the individual, and that the non-cooperators were making fetishes of phrases and tending to substitute tyranny for liberty.

The further items of their program were such as would plunge the whole country into violent anarchy and such as any government would be bound to resist with all the forces at its disposal. And in connection with Mr. Ghandi's recent campaign in favor of Burma's needs, the Governor reminded his audience that the indigenous article by no means sufficed for Burma's needs. The inevitable result would be, as has already been experienced in the Bombay Presidency, high prices and scarcity; and it is little consolation that among the articles that have risen are Ghandi caps. Sir Reginald Craddock recommended evolution, not revolution, and spoke of conclusion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, who will spend the first week of the new year in Burma. Delegates' Report Favorable

The text has been published of the report of the Indian delegates to the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva at the end of last year. These delegates were Sir William Meyer, High Commissioner for India in London and a former Finance Member, the Jam of Nawanager, better known as K. S. Ranjitsinhji, and Sir Ali Imam. The delegates seem to have brought back very favorable impressions of the progress and prospects of the League and as regards the part played by India. They observed that they were unsuccessful in their efforts to secure Indian representation as a great industrial power on the governing body of the Labor organization. They drew attention to the overwhelming representation of Europe on matters which vitally affect the world at large and they claimed to have secured more equitable representation for all the other committees.

The Indian delegates said that their relations with the dominion representatives had been most cordial and that on these matters they had been most efficiently supported by them. They were also the first to protest against the altogether disproportionate share of the League's expenses at present borne by the British Empire. Altogether they seem to have done very

good work, and the more India secures experience of a practical nature of these and other kindred international problems the better for all concerned.

Trade Certain to Increase

Sir George Lloyd, the Governor, is one of the most successful administrators of which the presidency has ever had. He was for several years Unionist member for a Staffordshire constituency. He was appointed to his present post after nearly four years' service in 1918. The Governor has recently initiated a thorough scheme of development and reclamation and raised a loan which was very favorably supported. Just recently he met a number of critics who had especially fastened on what is known as the Back Bay scheme as worthy of criticism. It had been said that it would be expensive; Sir George gave careful figures to prove the moderation of the cost and that when the scheme is completed even if considerable allowances are made for open spaces the final cost should not work out at more than 28 rupees per yard and that it would give the people of Bombay the unlimited benefits of lower rents and open air spaces. He denied that the reclamation of this Back Bay would be impracticable, claiming that the weight of technical and engineering opinion was overwhelmingly on his side.

Sir George Lloyd added what is indisputable, that the trade of Bombay was certain to increase considerably during the next decade, which would only result in making congestion worse confounded. He warned his hearers that if the Back Bay scheme was not carried out the business population would have to be carried out very considerable distances and that it would be futile to rely for many years to come on an extension and electrification of the railway suburban service and that even if this were carried out it was impossible to rely on the analogy of London and New York. It is to be hoped that the result would be, as has already been experienced in the Bombay Presidency, high prices and scarcity; and it is little consolation that among the articles that have risen are Ghandi caps. Sir Reginald Craddock recommended evolution, not revolution, and spoke of conclusion of the visit of the Prince of Wales, who will spend the first week of the new year in Burma. Delegates' Report Favorable

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NEW YORK GIANTS WIN SEVENTH GAME

Highlanders on Short End of 2-to-1 Score After an Error at Inopportune Moment, C. W. Mays Holding Own in Box

WORLD'S SERIES STANDING

Won Lost P.C.
New York Nationals..... 4 3 .671
New York Americans..... 3 4 .423

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — In the closest game altogether of the 1921 world series, the New York Giants, National League champions, took the lead for the first time by winning the seventh game, by the score of 2 to 1. The play was so close that the final result hinged on two plays in the Giant's half of the seventh inning, both of which resulted in an error by an American League player, giving the Nationals their winning run.

Both C. W. Mays, for the Americans, and Philip Douglas, the National choice, pitched wonderful ball, and the latter only won through slightly superior support by his associates, both at batting and in the field. Only six hits were made off Mays, one of which was doubtful, many regarding it as due to an error, while Douglas had eight recorded against him.

Both teams played well on the defensive from the start, as neither was able to score in the first inning, although both David Bancroft and Roger Peckinpaugh, the opposing captains, made a two-base hit each, with one out, and the former reached third on a sacrifice fly by F. F. Frisch. In the second, however, the Highlanders took the lead, when W. C. Pipp, the first baseman of the Americans, drove a hit into the extreme corner of left field close to the fence, and after reaching third on Aaron Ward's perfect sacrifice bunt directly in front of the plate, scored on a grounder to right field by M. J. McNally. John Rawlings ended the inning with a cleverly timed jump for a catch of Mays' high liner, as it was going over his head for an apparently sure hit. In the third, Charles Fewster made a hit past third but was out at second when he tried to stretch it into a double. His mistake was vital, as Peckinpaugh made another hit a moment later and Miller followed with a long fly.

The Giants tied the score in the fourth, when Ross Young sent a drive straight at Ward, though with such speed that the latter was unable to handle it in time to catch the runner at first. Young then stole second when G. H. Kelly struck out and scored on a hit to short center field by Emil Meusel.

The final score for the Nationals came in the seventh inning. With two out John Rawlings arrived safely at first base on an error by Ward, who jugged the ball after getting it into his hands. Rawlings came all the way home by a brilliant exhibition of speed in base running when Frank Snyder sent a long double between left and center field, which was fumbled by Fewster, who was nearer the ball when it landed. In the ninth inning of the Americans, Frank Baker, the home run hitter of earlier world's series, drove a liner along first base line with two out, but W. H. Schang was unable to do more than a drive at Douglas, who had been fielding his position with great skill throughout, and the game was over.

FIRST INNING
Americans—Fewster out; Douglas to Kelly. Peckinpaugh struck out. Miller received a base on balls. R. Meusel out, Bancroft to Kelly. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Nationals—Burns out, Peckinpaugh to Pipp. E. Meusel struck out. Rawlings was safe at first on an error by Ward and scored on a two-base hit by Snyder. Douglas struck out. One run, one hit, one error.

SIXTH INNING

Americans—Pipp out on a foul to Frisch. Miller out, Frisch to Kelly. R. Meusel flied out to Young. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Nationals—Bancroft, Frisch, and Young were all out. Ward to Pipp. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SEVENTH INNING

Americans—Pipp out on a liner to Douglas. Ward out on a fly to Burns. Baker singled to center and went to third on Schang's single to right center. Schang stole second, but Mays

MISS CECIL LEITCH IS DEFEATED, 1 UP

Miss Glenn Collett Eliminates the Famous Woman Golf Player in Berthellin Turney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania —

For the second time Miss Cecil Leitch, British, French and Canadian woman's golf champion, was beaten in the United States recently. In the first round of match play for the Berthellin

year, G. H. Webster, Sowerby Bridge, who has won the event three times in 1912, 1913, and 1914—came in second, and A. Rawlinson, of Garston, third. Rawlinson and Blits made the pace at the start, but the Garston man fell back, and Webster came up into the second place, only five yards behind Blits. The Belgian was swimming very well, but Webster ran him close, and was only three yards behind him at the finish.

C. S. OTIS DEFEATS DENTON, 50 TO 42

Former Manages to Gain Second Victory of Billiards Turney Over the Western Champion

UNITED STATES THREE-CUSHION BILLIARDS TOURNAMENT

	Won	Lost	P.C.
August Kleckhefer.....	4	2	.667
Alfredo de Oro.....	4	2	.667
John Layton.....	3	2	.500
Charles McCourt.....	4	3	.572
T. S. Denton.....	3	3	.500
Charles Weston.....	4	4	.500
Pierre Maupome.....	3	3	.500
Hugh Heal.....	3	4	.429
R. L. Cannefax.....	2	4	.333
C. S. Otis.....	2	5	.286

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—C. S.

Otis of New York, New York, managed to attain his second victory of the United States three-cushion billiards championship tournament Wednesday afternoon when he defeated T. S. Denton of Kansas City, Missouri, 50 to 42, in 45 innings.

The game was considerably interfered with by rain, and the wicket became so bad that a fresh pitch was marked out before The Rest took their first innings. The Rest team was, as mentioned, a very powerful combination, so strong as regards batting, in fact, that Rhodes, always dependable for runs, went in eighth wicket down, and P. G. H. Fender, the Surrey captain, ninth wicket down. The champion county batted first, but only Hearne obtained proper mastery of the bowling. F. T. Mann, the burly Middlesex "skipper," was clean bowled by V. W. C. Jupp of Sussex, when he had made 10 runs, and, with the next best effort to Hearne's being 23 by H. L. Dale, Middlesex was all out for 220. In addition to The Rest's splendid bowling, the fielding was of a very high order. Ashton, in the "deep" field, was deemed guilty of obstructing the goal-keeper.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LONDON MARKET CONTINUES QUIET

Readjustment of Economic Conditions Brings Complicated Financial Problems That Are Reflected in the Exchanges

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—To the idleness of which the stock exchange complains bitterly, the continuous though narrow stream of new capital issues must contribute. The volume of money available for investment is unusually small. The passing or reduction of many industrial dividends is not without effect on the quantity of surplus funds, and people of moderate means who formerly were a large element in the provision of new capital are groaning more heavily under the burden of taxation.

Income tax rates have not been increased, but a readjustment which was supposed to relieve people with small incomes has had the opposite effect on those which lie in a midway position. In spite of all drawbacks a certain amount of capital accumulation proceeds; indeed, it is because so many are bent on saving that domestic consumption of goods is slow, with the natural consequence of adding to unemployment. Retailers persist in keeping up prices rather than clearing off stocks and replacing them at low current wholesale prices.

Treasury Bonds Rise

Of the openings presented to investors lately, the most attractive suddenly proved to be the government's 5% per cent treasury bonds, sold continuously at 97 per cent and redeemable at par in 1929. During the first few weeks the bonds were on offer, the sales were on a scale that was quite respectable and satisfactory if not exhilarating, from the point of view of the extension of a substantial part of the floating debt. Suddenly the sales languished, which was not unnatural in August, pre-eminently the holiday month in England. Then the subscriptions began to improve distinctly until they approached £5,000,000 in a week.

On a hint that a new series of bonds would be substituted, nearly £15,000,000 were sold in a week. It is now announced that the new series will be identical with the old, but will be sold at 95 in place of 97 per cent, so that those who hastened to buy were wise. This experiment of raising the price of a government security continuously on offer will be watched with close attention. Hitherto each bid made by the government for the favor of investors has had to be made on ever rising terms. Sometimes the variation was little, more than perceptible, but it was there.

Depression May Be at End

If the Treasury can continue to sell bonds at a higher price than in the past three months, the era of depreciation in government securities may be at an end. Incidentally it may be noted that during the 12 weeks the bonds have been on offer, the cash subscriptions have almost exactly coincided with the concurrent reduction in the floating debt outstanding. As other factors have contributed, this must be considered a coincidence, but it is pleasing to know that one of the minor measures for preventing growth in temporary borrowings has proved effective.

Another cause of stock exchange inactivity which cannot be overlooked is the downward plunge in the value of the German mark, which just before the time of writing came down to the equivalent of a British half-penny. The connection between German currency depreciation and the London Stock Exchange may not seem very close or direct; nor need it be so, to be operative. The truth is whether we like it or not, everybody is involved in the catastrophe of the exchange.

Dangers of Marks

There are some misguided folk who, in spite of warnings, put their heads in a noose by buying marks either in the tangible form of notes or by setting up credits in Germany. Many of these are in an awkward plight just now, and realizations of securities on their behalf are among the sources of stock exchange depression. Other people have been caught in the trouble quite in the ordinary way of business—if indeed, there is any "ordinary way" about business, with the majority of the continental states.

A decided change has come over the general attitude toward those questions of revision of reparation payments and adjustment or remission of war debts, which only a few ardent and bold spirits dared to tackle a few months ago. The change is not so much the result of reflection and conviction as of realization that we are all remorselessly held in the economic toils, and that the very efforts we have made, modest though they may have been, toward deflation, have rendered us more exposed and sensitive to the reactions of progressive inflation in other lands.

Cheap German Goods

That manufacturers in this country have been much disheartened by the invasion of cheap German goods is not unusual. That some of them are taking the competition too deeply to heart seems certain. In some forms it may go on for a time, but there are limits. For experience of depreciated exchanges on trade over an extended period of years it is necessary to turn to South America. In the more advanced republics, such as Argentina, a certain number of manufacturing industries have been established, but they did not take their rise when the

peso was at a heavy discount but after comparative equilibrium in the currency had lasted over a number of years.

In the case of Argentina, the low exchange, which seemed favorable to the import of the necessary machinery and of such materials as were not indigenous. In the case of Germany, the machinery and the aptitude is there, and in some cases the raw materials, but a great many of the latter must be imported, and to that the depreciated mark is a great handicap. One of the British steel authorities declares that since the armistice, Germany has been making steel goods exclusively out of scrapped war material, and that though she may have made an entry into promising markets by virtue of cheap prices, she can never turn the promise to account.

Political Economy Upset

Political economy would be a topsy-turvy and ridiculous science if it were possible to construct a solid and lasting edifice of remunerative trade on the slippery and uncertain foundation of a depreciated currency. After living for seven years in phantasmagoria, one finds it hard to look on anything as impossible. But all the surprising things that have happened have been in the way of destruction, destruction and evil. It seems to be easy to push things down, but infinitely difficult to raise them up.

Out of war one may get huge debts and universal depreciation, but surely these two cannot generate automatically a sound and permanent trade. Effort only can effect that, and the true root of comfort for those British manufacturers and traders who look ruefully on while German imports are for the time displacing their products, is that these conditions can last only if the Germans are content with a scale of living and earning which is as much depreciated, in comparison with pre-war standards, as is their currency.

SWEDISH-RUSSIAN TRADE INCREASING

Commerce Between Countries Is on a Large Scale, Traffic Going From Stockholm to Reval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
STOCKHOLM, Sweden—In spite of the statements by an eminent United States representative for a number of large American firms who said on his recent return from Moscow that there was absolutely nothing to be done, the trade between Sweden and Russia is steadily increasing and on a comparatively large scale. The traffic and all until recently two boats, the Swedish steamer *Egill* and the Estonian steamer *Kaleviwoog*, have sufficed, but now it has been necessary to put two extra boats on.

While official or semi-official pounces and agreement in most cases have proved of very little avail, private enterprise has here, as so often before, proved itself capable of overcoming the existing difficulties. A number of leading Swedish firms are now forwarding large consignments of their manufactures to Russia, prominently among them being in the first instance large quantities of agricultural machines; another leading firm is exporting portable engines and motors, and has extensive orders in hand, also for pumps; other firms are shipping agricultural implements, Diesel motors, large lines of electric plant, etc.

DIVIDENDS

General Asphalt, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable December 1 to stock of November 14.

Union Oil of California, quarterly of \$3, payable October 28 to stock of October 11. Last quarter \$2 regular and \$1 extra was paid.

Kelsey Wheel, quarterly of 1½% on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 20.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing, quarterly of 2½%, payable October 15 to stock of September 30.

Ogilvie Flour Mills, Ltd., quarterly of 3% on common, payable October 1 to stock of September 26.

Monocacy Spinning, quarterly of \$1, payable October 1 to stock of September 20.

Acadia Mills, quarterly of \$2, payable October 1 to stock of September 26.

About one-quarter of the loans have been made on sheep and the remainder on cattle, mostly stock and breeding cattle. Security thus far is 1,250,000 sheep and 600,000 cattle. Director McClure says conditions have improved materially, particularly in the sheep industry.

FAVORABLE POTATO PROSPECTS

WAKEFIELD, Massachusetts—Favorable conditions in September caused rapid gains in the prospects for the potato crop in all sections of the United States, V. A. Sanders, of United States Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, announces. The gain was particularly noticeable in Maine, where the September estimate of 24,639,000 bushels has been changed to 32,766,000.

Every important Austrian bank in existence in 1914 has since raised the par value of its shares from 50 per cent to 100 per cent, and many new banks have been started.

REVIEW OF WORLD WOOL MARKETS

American Buyers Interested in English and Australian Auctions—Steady Rise in Prices Is Still a Source of Wonder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The steady upward trend of wool prices, especially in the markets of Europe, are a constant source of wonder to the trade. In this country, it is not deemed so strange that prices, and especially for the medium to low grade wools which have been below the normal levels existing prior to war, should rise, when it is remembered that a permanent tariff is a matter of a few months and that the emergency tariff, which is practically prohibitive of the importation of clothing wools, bids fair to continue until next year, as a result of the action of the House Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday.

In Europe, the need for warm clothing is doubtless greater than it is in this country. In Germany, which was practically denuded of woolen clothing, there seems to be no end of money being spent today by the masses, and Germany, it must be remembered, has been to a considerable extent the cause of the rise in wool in the last few months. In London, as well as in the primary markets, German operators, until the present, have been the leading operators and much of the buying of the English topmakers in London and in the colonial markets have been due to German orders for tops and yarns, according to advices from Yorkshire. The European markets, notably London, have been longer in responding to the revived demand after last year's slump than the American, but the revival once started has been much more rapid.

London Prices Advance

Interest has been keen to note the tendency of prices at the opening of the current series of London colonial wool auctions in Coleman Street on Tuesday. It had been predicted by Bradford last week that a further advance of 5 to 10 per cent would take place.

As a matter of fact, an advance all around of fully 10 per cent, except possibly as regards crossbred wools (medium to low pulled wools) has taken place and the advance has again, as at the last auctions, been due chiefly to the home trade. Continental Europe operated sparingly on the opening day but still, according to most cables, there was interest shown from practically all sections. America was for the most part a spectator, buying little or nothing. Germany devoted her attention chiefly, it appears, to scoured 70s wools, for which they were paying around 36d. The lighter shrinking greasy combing wools of this grade were bringing 22d.

The wool trade in this country appears to be more interested in the offerings which will be made in Australia commencing next week than in the London sales, a number of buyers being en route to the opening sales in the Commonwealth already; in fact, they are nearing Australia, if, indeed, they have not already landed. The opening sales commence in Sydney and Adelaide on Monday next and it is expected that American buyers will show some interest in the sales, more particularly for the better descriptions of fine wools. The new clip wools are reported to be well grown and sound but rather burly.

Some observers in South America report a heavy reduction in the size of the Argentine clip for the coming season, even putting the decrease at fully 26 per cent, as a result of the slaughter and abandonment of sheep, due to the extremely low prices which have prevailed for wool during the past season. Germany has been about the only operator at the River Plate of late, the inferior wools being especially suited to the German mills. Then, again, exchange between Germany and Argentina has been less of a factor than with other countries.

Local Markets Irregular

In the local markets there has been a somewhat irregular demand during the past week or two, although on the whole a fair weight of wool appears to have passed into consuming channels. In the last few days, the mills appear to have shown more interest in wool, both fine and medium and even low grade wools being in demand. Territory fine and fine medium French combing wools have been in request at about 60s/65 cents for clothing descriptions and 65s/70 cents for French combing wools. Territory three-eighths, quarter and low quarter combing wools have been in demand, more especially the two last-named grades, at 22s/23s cents; 18s/19 cents and 14 to 15 cents respectively, while common and braid wools are quoted at 10 to 11 or possibly 12 cents for choice wool. Rumors of the sale of some 3,000 bales of three-eighths Punta Arenas crossbreds have been current but lack confirmation. The price is supposed to have been slightly under the price for Montevideo wools, which would be about 28s cents for the same grade. A considerable quantity of Argentine 4s and Montevideo 3s at 18 and 22 cents respectively, are reported sold.

Reports from the New York market for goods are to the effect that a somewhat better feeling has developed there in the last few days, although collections still are slow. The combers and spinners report few new orders but quotations are firm, on account of the position of the raw material.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GENEVA, Switzerland—The deficit on the federal railways for 1921 will be 80,000,000 francs, and the total deficit for 1922, with deficits preceding that year, will reach 203,000,000 francs.

CANADA STUDIES EXPORT METHODS

Examination of Conditions in Other Countries Being Continued With Good Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Study of export methods and trade conditions in foreign countries, undertaken by the United Exporters of Western Ontario with a view to increasing such trade in this country, it is not deemed so strange that prices, and especially for the medium to low grade wools which have been below the normal levels existing prior to war, should rise, when it is remembered that a permanent tariff is a matter of a few months and that the emergency tariff, which is practically prohibitive of the importation of clothing wools, bids fair to continue until next year, as a result of the action of the House Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday.

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Thou-

RESTORING FRUIT USE IN AUSTRALIA

Demand That Dropped Off With High Prices May Be Revived With Lower Costs as Well as New Avenues for Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY—The New South Wales Minister for Agriculture who foresees a disastrous glut if new avenues of consumption are not opened up. The problem, however, is as wide as this continent and the solution is not only bound up in the finding of new avenues but in the restoring and broadening of those already in existence by placing fresh fruit at cheaper rates before the public.

The Australian lives in sunshine and he should be a great eater of fruit, yet the growers often find their delicious oranges and apples, peaches and pears, and a score of other fruits practically unsaleable. The dumps of the city markets proclaim the necessity for cooperation. Pineapples rot in Queensland while they bring extravagant prices in the shops of Melbourne; apples have been left unpicked in the orchards of New South Wales while Oregon apples sold for high rates in Sydney shops; and these instances might be multiplied. Fortunately Australia has already had three excellent object lessons in the way out of under-consumption.

Increasing Consumption

About eighteen months ago a Victorian Minister for Agriculture decided to avert disaster to the apple growers of his State and he did it by calling upon Victorians to eat more of their own apples and by making arrangements whereby every man, woman and child entering or leaving Melbourne could procure apples at low rates. The experiment was successful, so far as a hasty scheme of this kind could be. In Mildura, Victoria, the adoption of cooperation and intelligent advertising by the growers have made "Sun-raised" dried fruits familiar in every Australian home. But the finest achievement perhaps has been that of the Port Huon Fruit-Growers Cooperative Association, Limited.

These Tasmanian fruit growers had an overdraft of £16,000 on a capital of only £2500 and hundreds of tons of small fruit seemed doomed to rot on the trees. The Cooperative Association asked for and received a guarantee of £20,000 from the Federal Government in order to enable them to pulp this small fruit. The result of this courageous activity in the face of disaster was amazing. Within a short period the association had repaid all money used out of the federal guarantee, had sold the pulp pulp in England at from £5 to £10 per ton, had shipped 90,000 cases of apples to Britain and obtained the highest price ever paid for Tasmanian fruit, had opened new markets in Java and Singapore, had turned the overdraft of £16,000 into a credit of £2000, and was planning to form an amalgamation of the whole of the cooperative societies in southern Tasmania as a preliminary to entering into close partnership with the Coastal Farmers Society of New South Wales.

This Tasmanian experiment shows that fruit growing can be organized as efficiently as the dairy industry but it will not be done merely by appealing to the federal government to provide cheap sugar for the canneries. The best customers of the Australian fruit grower are the 5,500,000 fruit lovers of his own land, and the primary necessity is to place the product cheaply before the public.

There has been much talk among growers of middlemen's rings and even of restricted sales. A careful inquiry by a federal commission of practical men, with a High Court judge as chairman, or by state committees, all evidence being taken with open doors, would reveal the facts and enable state ministers to understand that old as well as new avenues must be utilized if a string of ruined orchards and embittered growers is not to cast discredit on this fruit center of the Pacific.

Helping to Market

While recognizing that more vigorous methods and a clearer understanding of what consumption implies must precede even cooperative marketing, it is gratifying to find that this State has already shown a partial understanding of the situation. Legislators were recently much interested in samples of dehydrated fruit which proved that orchard produce could be preserved over a long period and exported at much lower cost than would be possible if fresh fruit were carried in cold storage. Determined efforts have also been made in this State to raise the standard of canned fruits, etc., and an exhibition of the best American products, accompanied by experts' reports on New South Wales tinned fruit, did much to educate those in whose hands the export trade largely rests. An extension of this experiment would make impossible the derisive comment recently published in Honolulu regarding canned Queensland pineapples.

In considering this fruit-marketing question, one cannot overlook the great boon which cheaper fruit would confer on the average Australian home. If the apples which rot on the trees in Victoria and the pineapples which spoil in southern Queensland, to mention two of many fruits, were on sale at cheap rates in the streets of Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, the demand would amaze those who now talk in terms of glut. But this end could only be accomplished by intelligent cooperation and not by rushing fruit on to the market at ridiculously low rates for a few weeks only. The flooded market is as calamitous as the scant one with prohibitive prices.

RESEARCH IN THE COTTON INDUSTRY

American Manufacturers, After Observing Progress Abroad, Urge More Scientific Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

CARLSBAD, Czechoslovakia—Besides the gigantic undertakings which Hugo Stinnes is pursuing in Germany and Russia, he is observed to be showing exceptional activity in the new republics of Central Europe.

Recently the Rhenish Industrial magnate floated, at Salzburg, a limited company with a capital of 100,000,000 crowns, for soil and industrial exploitation.

At Carlsbad, in the course of meetings and interviews of which the press has spoken, he has launched the basis of world iron trust which is to take enormous proportions.

At Carlsbad Mr. Stinnes has met with the most influential people of the financial and industrial circles of Germany. Dr. Krantz and Camille Castiglioni are attending his business in Czechoslovakia, and today a large portion of the young state's industry is between the hands of Hugo Stinnes; Baron von Krauss, great elector of Hungary; Baron von Krauss is not only the intimate friend of Horthy but the confidential man of the Ambassador of Germany at Budapest, Count Fürstenberg.

From Prague and Budapest the web of Stinnes is extending toward Holland and Belgium: Secsy and Fritz are his media for his relations with the Netherlands.

At Carlsbad Mr. Stinnes has also seen Mr. Margules from Brussels, who was involved in the affair of Bolo-Pasha. Mr. Margules, who was at Carlsbad the guest of Mr. Stinnes had around him a suite of bankers from all countries. Among the personalities of the banking and industrial world in close relation with Mr. Stinnes are quoted Messrs Skoda from Zurich; Ringhofer from Prague; Rothschild and Gutmann from Vienna.

At Carlsbad Mr. Stinnes has led to success the conquest of the Czechoslovakian coal needed for his industries in Austria and Hungary and has founded the basis of a world iron trust with regard to which we will soon have sensational information.

WORKING TOGETHER IN AIDING RUSSIA

Dr. Nansen Says Cooperation Between Different Countries Is the Only Method of Obtaining Desired Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Dr. Nansen visited England in connection with the work of famine relief in Russia. It

is openly stated that his primary purpose was to raise on behalf of the

Soviet Government a credit loan of £10,000,000, from the allied govern-

ments, repayable in 10 years at 6 per

cent interest. When interviewed on

his arrival by a representative of The

Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Nansen

refused to make any statement on this

matter, but in a written statement

issued to the press he gave the sig-

nificant passage, "I advocate that the

governments should have full control

over the expenditure of any money

they may advance." Dr. Nansen is

hopeful of obtaining an interview with

Mr. Lloyd George, but again he is

entirely reticent as to its object. London papers consider that Dr. Nansen's

action raises two important points,

namely, "whether the Soviet Govern-

ment is prepared to recognize the

principle of its obligations for debts

contracted with the Allies and, sec-

ondly, whether it is ready to put for-

ward as security for this loan £30,-

000,000 in gold, which is known to

be the case.

Relieving Distress

With regard to the more immedi-

ate object of relieving the great

distress in famine areas, Dr. Nansen

has concluded certain agreements

with the Soviet Government, which

secure to those who give relief the

full control over the distribution of

their gifts. In support of this

statement he says in his communica-

"It is obvious that the generous

help for the starving people will only

be forthcoming on one condition,

namely, that there are the most

positive guarantees that the food

should not be diverted from those

whom it is intended to benefit. These

guarantees are afforded by the system

of distribution which is being set up.

"In the case of the feeding of the

children it is difficult to see how any

failure of control can occur. The

Save the Children Fund and its in-

ternational union will have their own

kitchens, controlled by their own offi-

cials, and the food given out at the

kitchens will be consumed by the

children on the spot. But I am of the

opinion that should the system of con-

trol break down in any direction and

the supplies fail to reach the right

quarters, the whole of the relief

should at once be withdrawn. If help

is to come at once it must come

quickly, otherwise it will be too late

to save the lives of thousands. Every

hour counts. Unless hope can be given

to the starving peasants that help is

at hand they will eat their seed corn

instead of sowing it, and the failure

to sow crops will be a disaster to the

whole of Europe."

With reference to the possibility

of the peasants of the famine dis-

tricts eating the seed corn, Brig.-Gen.

C. Birdwood-Thompson, who has just

returned from a visit to Russia on

behalf of the Save the Children

Fund declared to the representative

of The Christian Science Monitor that

the peasants were not likely to do

this. "I do not think," he said, "that

the peasant, for the sake of one meal,

will destroy all his chance of future

grain. I do not wish to minimize the

disaster and great suffering caused by

the famine, but it must be remem-

bered that it affects only about one-

fourteenth of the population. It is

not so serious in the numbers affected

as in the last great famine."

A Test of Sincerity

"I found Kamenef, president of the

relief committee, working methodical-

ly and without panic in Moscow for

the distressed areas. The Soviet Gov-

ernment is sending food with all possi-

ble dispatch, and has permitted pri-

ate enterprise to operate in the food

market. Surely that is a test of their

sincerity. My advice is to aid the

Russians with transport, that in their

great need, and to send quantities of

seed for sowing immediately. But

I do not forget that serious want that

is now prevailing. By all means let

the nations help that great need.

Army organization is being employed

by the Soviet Government because it

is the most efficient it possesses."

Lord Wardale, chairman of the com-

mittee of Save the Children Fund,

has stated that the fund wished to

make it absolutely clear that all food

sent by the fund to Russia would only

be given to the children. Any diver-

sion would be followed by the with-

drawal of the fund from Russia with

an explanation to the world as to the

reasons for this withdrawal. He

spoke of the great work that is being

done by Americans in affording relief,

which he stated to be much greater

than that done by any other nation.

Dr. Nansen also emphasized the fact

that cooperation between the coun-

tries was working harmoniously, and

was, indeed, the only method of

achieving any result.

DAKOTA SCHOOL FOR ALIENS STARTS WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Men

and women, boys and girls, aged from

15 to 50, and coming from states of

Europe and Asia, attended the opening

in Sioux Falls of a night school for

aliens. Sixty-two students began to

learn the English language and the

customs and government of America.

Last year 15 students were present.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN'S ELECTION APPEAL

In Addressing a Gathering in Montreal the Canadian Premier Strongly Criticizes Tarif Policy of the Liberal Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—A strong ap-

pel to the people of the Province of

Quebec, so long represented in Par-

liament by an almost solid block of

Liberal, to support the government in

the coming general election and a

caustic criticism of the tariff policies

of the "Farmers" and the Liberal par-

ties, marked the speech of Arthur

Meighen, Prime Minister of Canada, at

a great Conservative demonstration in

the Monument National. The Pre-

mier was accompanied on the platform

by the three new French-Can-

adian ministers recently sworn in as

members of the reconstructed Cabinet

—L. G. Belley of Quebec, Postmaster-

General; Rodolphe Monty of Montreal,

Secretary of State, and L. P. Normand

of Three Rivers, president of the

Privy Council. C. C. Ballantyne, Min-

ister of Marine and Fisheries, repre-

senting the English-speaking minori-

ty of the Province, was also present.

"As one whose home is a long way

from here," said the Prime Minister,

"I come to this city of Montreal with

a sense of pride in the massive and

now magnificent proportions of this

metropolis, a capital without a par-

liament, this center of education and

of finance. The pleasure of this visit

is enhanced very much by the pres-

ence of me of three French-Can-

adian ministers from this Province and

of Mr. Meighen, who represents the

English-speaking minority. What-

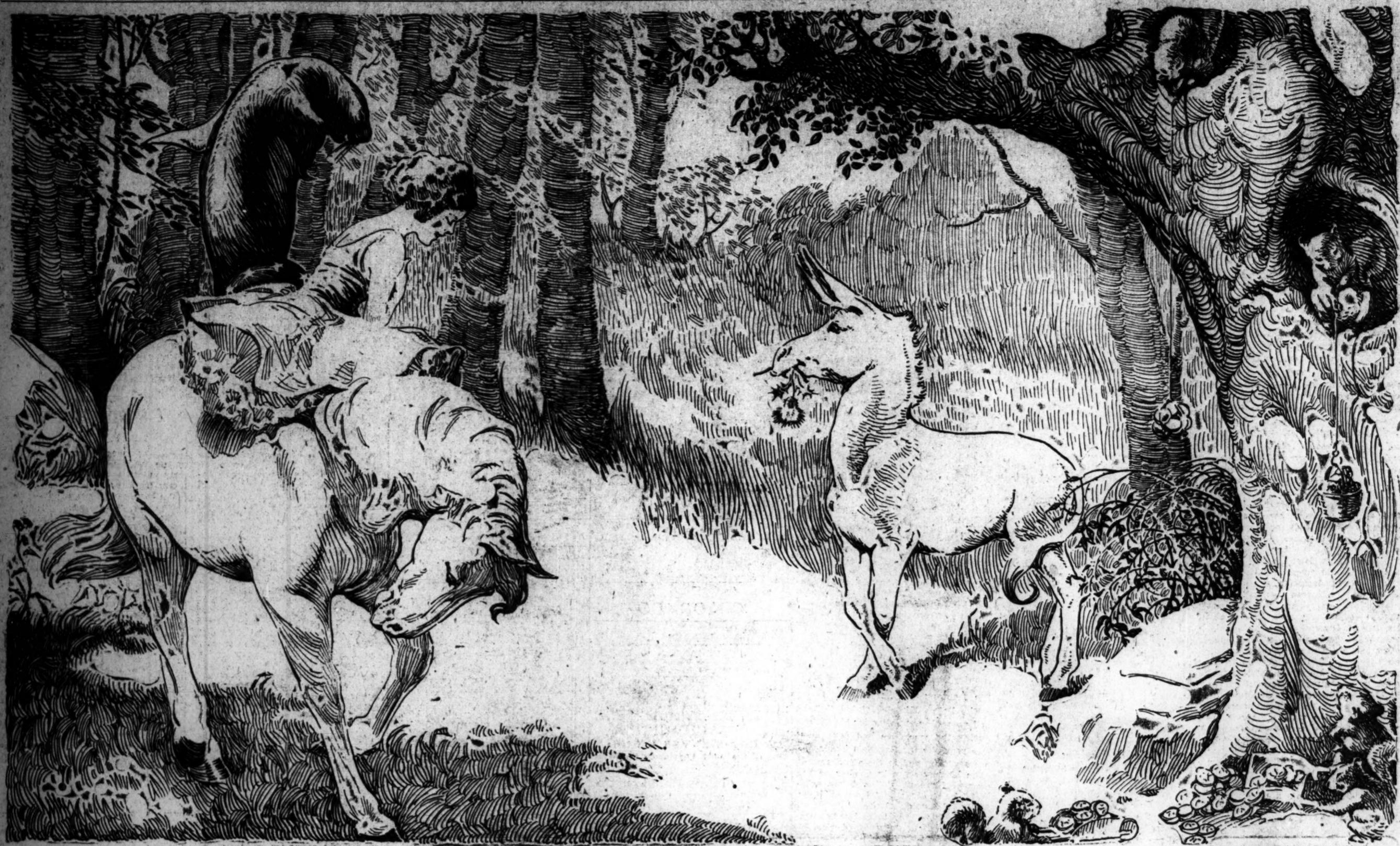
ever may be the political opinions of

the people of Quebec, I feel sure all

must be broad enough and fair enough

to concede to me that Messrs. Belley,

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In London

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
When we go out to take the air
We walk around Cadogan Square,
Betty in blue and I in green
And nurse with Baby John between.

Or in the Park where flowers grow
Across the curving bridge we go,
Beneath which flows in silvery line
The curly-wurly Serpentine.

Or down the Broad Walk where one sees
The great big gates and solemn trees.
There sits the woman with balloons
Floating from strings like colored moons.

Orange and purple, red and blue,
Colors of every rainbow hue;
Bobbing and bouncing up they fly
And wait for children passing by.

Lastly where like a great round O
The waters of the Round Pond go
Are many things to do and see
And that is where I love to be.

The waves all dance and skip and run
And everything is full of fun!
There yachts go sailing out beyond O,
How I love the great Round Pond.

A Woodsy Garden

Margery Molly and Jessica Jane wanted a little garden all their own, so one day they ran away to the woods with baskets and little trowels to see what they could find. It was very early spring; no buds were on the trees, but the wind blew softly against their faces and the sky was smiling.

At first they thought they would never find anything and that they were far too early, because although the snow had melted and the ice was breaking on the small streams about them, the ground was carpeted with last year's leaves, brown and black and very wet. Suddenly there came a cry of joy from Margery Molly; she was on her knees, scraping away at the leaves with eager hands. Jessica Jane ran over and knelt by her and saw that the treasure was found! Curled up, low to the ground, wrapped in long, silken gray cloaks, were the buds of the hepaticas!

Carefully they loosened the earth and dug deep, deep, so that they would get all the roots and some of the rich woods earth, because flowers that are transplanted from one place to another like to take some of their own earth with them. Many others they found and never stopped searching and digging until their basins were quite full. Then happier than words can tell, they hurried home and planted the earliest of spring flowers round the edge of their small garden, so that later on there would be a lovely border of starry white, pink and blue flowers.

They waited for a week or two and

then went off again on another hunt. This time all the ice had gone and the smells and sounds of spring were everywhere. Chickadees darted among budding branches, and a bluebird dashed past them on bright wings. And now they found in these same blossoming woods, baby ferns, with tightly curled crowns of gold, and some with little stiff fronds of red; some of these were easy to dig up and some were very hard, because the roots would be fastened to buried logs, or caught between great stones. Budding trilliums they found, purple and white; and ever so many dog's tooth violets with their curious red-stained leaves.

The next time they went to their beloved woods, the hepaticas in their garden were in flower and the ferns were slowly uncurling delicate fronds and happy Margery Molly and Jessica Jane came home with tall wood daffodils, whose buds showed gold already; and they had all the midday violet, white, yellow and purple! For this time, the little garden was so full that they could not put anything more into it, but how lovely it looked! Right at the back in the shade, were springing up the graceful ferns. Then wood daffodils—nodding with every breeze, and among them their smaller friends the gay dog's tooth violets. In front masses of all the other violets and dainty scented hepaticas. All done by Margery Molly and Jessica Jane! Mother was so pleased, because the woods garden was so much more advanced than her big one, in another part of the garden.

"Splendid! Splendid!" answered the Lady. "But then I just knew you would have it—was sure you would find it when you made that wonderful dive into the depths of the pool."

"But who in the world did you know about that?" questioned Seal in surprise as he prepared to mount to his place just behind her. "Because you weren't anywhere near when I went after those Tinkies."

"Not near!" echoed the other, her voice breaking into tinkle-bell tinklings. "Not near! Why, I was there all the time, peeping from behind the Arch of the Spraybows."

"But why—" began Seal, as he blinked his soft eyes in most puzzled fashion.

"Why didn't I let you know I was there? Simply because I was sure you have a much finer adventure if I let you go about it quite by yourself."

"Oh!" said Seal, thoughtfully. And having been lifted out of the water to the broad back of the horse, he held up his head that the Pretty Lady might take the Bag from his neck.

"I did have a fine adventure," he said, "only—and here his voice took on a wistful note,—only I wish I hadn't lost my star-spangled ball."

"What! Surely not the beautiful green one!" the Lady exclaimed.

"Why, when did that happen?"

"It was when I was wriggling out of the kelp. At first I was going to swim after it; only I decided that the Bag had to come first."

"Which was quite right," agreed the Lady. And then, as if to change the subject, she added, "All your family have especially bright eyes, haven't they, Seal?"

"Why, of course," he answered.

"And you, yourself, notice most everything that goes on; particularly anything out of the ordinary?"

"To be sure," Seal replied, though he could not but think the questions rather odd ones.

"Then for goodness' sake do please see what is unusual with me," laughed

The Adventures of Diggeldy Dan

In Which the Three Travelers Meet Brayer, the Donkey

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"I see you! I see you!" shouted Seal at the tip-top of his voice as he caught sight of the wavings of the one on the beach. And, with great splutterings, he set off with the speed of the silvery spray. Through the sparkling sea he went, and as he swam shoreward the White-White Horse plumped into the river.

"The ball! The ball!" he fairly shouted.

"The ball, of course!" answered the Lady; and with that her hand, which had until then been hidden, brought the treasure to view.

"Catch it!" she called, and in another second the gay toy was once more bounding from the tip of Seal's nose.

Of course nothing would do but that he be allowed to them and there bunt it and punt it this way and that. And as he did so the Lady told how she had seen the kelp carried away by the great wave and how, after he had dived into the pool she had picked up the ball.

But it was now high tide when they were gone. So placing the ball in the fork of one flipper-flipper, Seal snuggled close. And then, at a cluck from the Lady, they moved up out of the sea.

As the hoofs of the White-White Horse plashed their way to the beach, Seal looked back. The spray was still dashing against the Arch of the Spraybows. Every incoming swell wore ruffles of white and edgings of foam, and some bounded so high that they covered the moss-covered noses.

And then—turning into waves—how they crashed and careened! With what thunderous roars they threw themselves on the beach, stretched over very flat under white coats of foam and reached for the hoofs of the White-White Horse! Sometimes they caught them. And how they tugged when they did!

Now it was while Seal was watching that he saw something bobbing and rolling just under the foam—moving and twisting as if it sought to be free. And somehow or other the thing was familiar—of a size and a shape—

"Oh, Pretty Lady! Pretty Lady!" he suddenly found himself crying.

"Stop! Please, please stop!"

For under the covering of bubbles and flecked with fine froth he had recognized the brown block of wood!

But even as he gave the alarm those flattened-out waves began to draw back again, taking the block as they went. Swiftly he pulled it back.

And then, just as it was about to be swept in under the sea, there came another great wave.

"Boom!" thundered the newcomer as it broke with a crash just in front of the block. With what churning and seething it started over the sands!

And as it rushed inward it picked up that bit of wood—gathered it up and danced it with glee, and then set it down high up from the sea!

"Good afternoon to you," said the Pretty Lady.

"S-s-s-sh!" warned the stranger, as he let both of his ears drop quite down to his mouth, much as one holds fingers to lips when asking for silence.

"S-s-s-sh! Not so loud, please. I'm

the Pretty Lady. "What, indeed, has been wrong ever since you swam in from the three noses."

"Wrong!" Seal repeated, as he drew back his head that he might the better gaze at the all of her. "Wrong," he said again. And then, in a flash, he saw what she meant—realized that she had had one hand behind her back all the while. Instantly there came another thought—

"The ball! The ball!" he fairly shouted.

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the Horse had stood still. But now he moved forward again and so, as you will have already guessed, it was not long until that venturesome block found itself by the side of the green rubber ball. Yes, the two nestled there under a sure flipper-flipper and as the White-White Horse carried his passengers to the Road—that goes over the island; and quickly the Horse plunged into the river.

"But since it is now day, we will return by way of the woods," said the Horse.

"So, instead of keeping to the stream they sought the nearest bank and, gaining it, passed in under the trees.

Their way led them through pleasant groves—beneath canopies so thick that the sunbeams oftentimes found it hard to get through the chinks in the foliage. But any number of them did, though now and then some squeezed so as to push through that they became mere splinters of their real selves.

At times the travelers came upon places where the tops of the trees were farther apart; where there were ragged windows with green leaves for frames, and each filled with glorious blue. Or, in yet other places, the trees separating entirely, the adventurers emerged upon small clearings having grass carpets with patterns of flowers. And it was from the middle of one of these open places that the three saw the two ears.

It was Seal who discovered them. He had finished his stories and was looking past the Pretty Lady—past her toward the dense wall of green on the far side of the clearing. As they journeyed along Brayer told how it had always been his ambition to join a circus if he possibly could—if only just for a few days," as he put it.

"Brayer," said Seal, thoughtfully, a few minutes later. "Brayer," he repeated. "What an odd name that is."

"Well, not so odd when you consider," answered the other. "You see I come in on a long line of singers."

"Oh!" said Seal.

As they chatted they came into more open country, and as they left the woods behind they saw that the sun had just slipped behind a not far distant hill.

"And that is where we will go, too," said the Pretty Lady, as she shaded her eyes and gazed into the west. "For it is around the hill's shoulder that we will find the tents of the circus."

"Do let's hurry then!" pleaded the horse.

So, the White-White Horse setting a cantering gait and with Brayer beating a willing tattoo with his hoofs on the turf, the four turned on to the keyboard where he would chase her fingers up and down.

On this particular day they had planned to go to Boston with Uncle Tom. Mrs. Roberts had been unusually busy and so had not given as much attention to Teddy's whereabouts as she might have done at another time. When Uncle Tom went into the hall for his hat, he found it lying on the floor, and as he stooped to pick it up what do you think he found? Teddy, curled up and fast asleep! Uncle Tom said Teddy might have the hat for his very own after he had used it that day. And Teddy proved how much he liked it for the hat was his favorite place for a nap till he grew too big for it.

Dolly was so delighted with Uncle Tom's gift and Teddy's cunning pose that she took a picture of both.

Hidden Animals

In each of the following sentences is the name of a well-known animal. The letters spelling the words are in their exact order. Can you find them?

1. He went to Los Angeles, Cal., for his vacation.

2. Whatever you do for others, do gladly.

3. The advertisement said the Brown-Smith Co. would sell only, for

4. When he said "You shall," I only replied "I will not."

5. When I called the cow, she never moved but only said "Moo" several times.

6. It seemed that he really made errands to keep me busy.

7. The artist placed his picture on a low easel in his studio.

8. When he removed the cover to the pan there was nothing in it.

The answers will be given next Thursday.

Answers to last week's puzzle, "Hidden Birds."

1. Eagle.

2. Lark.

3. Dove.

4. Nightingale.

5. Heron.

6. Coot.

7. Owl.

8. Finch.

Teddy's Hiding Place

"Where do you suppose Teddy can be?" Dolly Roberts asked her mother.

"I have looked everywhere around and I can't find him."

" Didn't he come when you practiced your piano lesson?" inquired her mother.

"No. That's when I first missed him," Dolly replied.

Teddy was a little yellow kitten with a speck of a pink nose and blue eyes. All the children, in fact, every one of the family, loved him. He would climb from the floor to Mrs. Roberts' shoulder in no time at all. And when Dolly, who "owned" him, practiced her lesson, Teddy would jump up into her lap and then on to the keyboard where he would chase her fingers up and down.

On this particular day they had planned to go to Boston with Uncle Tom. Mrs. Roberts had been unusually busy and so had not given

THE HOME FORUM

The Awakening of Jonah

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
OBEDIENCE to Principle requires us to find all things in the kingdom of heaven, and this can only be accomplished by right knowing, which inevitably ultimate in right acting. Therefore, under every circumstance, thought must turn unreservedly to Principle as His sole center, and must acknowledge all creation as the emanation of divine Love. Whatever denies the all-inclusiveness of Mind and its idea, or declares anything outside the kingdom of God, must be the false assertion of life, substance, and intelligence apart from God.

"This text is in the book of Ecclesiastes," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 340 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "conveys the Christian Science thought, especially when the word *soul*, which is not in the original, is omitted: 'Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep His commandments; for this is the whole of man in His image and likeness. Divine Love is infinite. Therefore all that really exists is in and of God, and manifests His love.' This truth is the lesson brought home to Jonah when the word of God came to him: 'Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city, and cry against it.' Now Nineveh lay outside the Land of Promise, and to Jonah, the Israelite, was a dreaded power which threatened the security of his own opinions, and therefore, to his sense, his prophecy of Nineveh's fall outlined a desire of hate and annihilation, yet he feared that Mind would reverse this and make it a token of redemption, and so force self-will to relinquish its bigotry.

God as Love cannot be conceived of as a God afar off, or limited in any direction. Love reveals God as the bestowing Principle, the changeless presence of Life and Truth, unconfining, ever-operative, universal. Man's duty, then, in obedience to Principle, must be to find all existence in the infinite inclusiveness of Love, for good is the only reality and evil is simply the denial of the truth. When every wrong inference about existence is corrected, being must appear perfect, as in reality it always has been, and thus it is seen to be in the kingdom of heaven.

Jonah's turning from this clear demand of Truth took him to Joppa, thence to take ship to Tarshish, a city remote from the Israelitish kingdom,

and therefore, supposedly, beyond the jurisdiction of Principle.

Joppa lies on the seacoast, and here, with the land on one hand, the type of truth and the sea on the other, symbolizing the turbulence of error, Jonah struggled to decide between Principle and human opinion, and his decision was to lead him into the abyss of error. "But Jonah was gone down into the sides of the ship; and he lay, and was fast asleep." In human experience, yielding to the allurements of evil seems smooth, and the way of least resistance sweet; but bowing to evil cannot blot out the truth nor the inexorable fact that, being the truth, it is all, and, therefore, evil is the lie and can never satisfy the demands of reality. The acceptance of evil as real or possible necessitates the struggle which will be sufficient to destroy the last vestige of this false argument. "Through the divine energies alone," declares Mrs. Eddy on page 352 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "one must either get out of himself and into God so far that his consciousness is the reflection of the divine, or he must, through argument and the human consciousness of both evil and good, overcome evil." Jonah's tempest involved the overcoming of evil through argument and the human consciousness of both evil and good.

Moulton, in his "Modern Readers' Bible," gives Jonah's prayer in the following form:

I called out of my affliction unto the Lord.

And he answered me;
Out of the belly of hell cried I,
And thou hearest my voice.

For thou didst cast me into the depth,
In the heart of the seas;
And the flood was round about me.
All the waves and thy billows passed
over me.

And I said, I am cast out from before
thine eyes:

Yet I will look again toward the
holly temple.

The waters compassed me about,
Even to the soul.

The deep was round about me;
The weeds were wrapped about my
head.

I went down to the bottoms of the
mountains;
The earth with her bars closed upon
me for ever.

Yet hast thou brought up my life from
the pit, O Lord my God:
When my soul fainteth within me, I
remembered the Lord

And my prayer came in unto thee,
Into thine holy temple.

They that regard lying vanities for-
sake their own mercy:
But I will sacrifice unto thee with the
voice of thanksgiving;

I will pay that which I have vowed:
Salvation is of the Lord.

The disobedient prophet, struggling with his belief in the reality of both good and evil, finally turned to the truth, "Salvation is of the Lord." This realization was, of course, the "dry land," for it replaced his belief in evil with the healing conviction of truth. When he was bidden again to arise and bring Nineveh into the kingdom of heaven, he had learned enough to obey the letter, and the Ninevites were healed. "But it displeased Jonah exceedingly, and he was very angry."

The gourd that sprang up in a night to shelter the rebellious and resentful prophet and in a night withered, again repudiated Jonah's own belief in the inadequacy of good.

"Then said the Lord, thou hast had pity on the gourd; for the which thou hast not labored, neither madest it grow; which came up in a night, and perished in a night: And should not I spare Nineveh, that great city, wherein are more than sixscore thousand persons that cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand; and also much cattle?" To Jonah's awakened sense there is no longer an argument on the side of evil, and so the book of Jonah closes.

That Cloistered Freedom

Hippel, the German satirist, divides the life of man into five periods, according to the ruling desires which successively displace each other. Our first longing, he says, is for trousers, the second for a watch, . . . I think he has overlooked one, which should be inclined to place second in point of time—the ambition to escape the gregarious nursery, and to be master of a chamber to one's self. How charming is the memory of that cloistered freedom, of that independence, wide as desire, though, per-

haps, only ten feet by twelve! How much of future taste and power lay in embryo there in that small chamber! . . . There the young sailor pores over the "Narratives of Remarkable Shipwrecks," his longing heightened as the storm roars on the roof, or blows its trumpet in the chimney. There the unfeudled naturalist gathers his menagerie, and empties his pockets of bugs and turtles that awaken the ignorant animosity of the housemaid. There the commencing chemist rehearses the experiment of Schwarzs, and sings of those eyeballs which shall some day feel the cool shadow of the discoverer's laurel. There the antiquary begins his collections with a bullet from Bunker Hill, as genuine as the apostles of Phalaris, or a button from the coat-tail of Columbus, late the property of a neighboring scrover, and sold to him by a schoolmate, who thus lays the foundation of that colossal fortune which is to make his children the ornaments of society. There the potential Dibdin or Dowse gathers his library on a single pendulous shelf—more fair to him than the hanging gardens of Babylon. There stand "Robinson Crusoe," and "Gulliver," perhaps "Gill Blas," Goldsmith's Histories of Greece and Rome, "Original Poems for Infant Minds," the "Parent's Assistant," and (for Sundays) the "Shepherd of Salisbury Plain," with other narratives of the excellent Mrs. Hannah More too much neglected in matured life. With these are admitted also "Viri Romae," Neps, Flora, Phaedrus, and even the Latin grammar, because they count playing here upon these mimic boards the silent but awful part of second and third conspirators, a rôle in after years assumed by statelier and more celebrated volumes—the "books without which no gentleman's library can be complete."

I remember (for I must call my memory back from this garrulous rookery of the past to some porch nearer the matter in hand) that when I was first installed lord of such a manor, and found myself the Crassoe of that remote attic-island, which for near thirty years was to be my un molested hermitage, I cast about for works of art with which to adorn it. The garret, that El Dorado of boys, supplied me with some prints which had once been the chief ornament of my great-grandfather's study, but which the growth of taste or luxury had banished from story to story till they had arrived where malice could pursue them no farther. These were heads of ancient worthies—Plato, Pythagoras, Socrates, Seneca, and Cicero, whom, from a prejudice acquired at school, I shortly banished ope,—

Lost in faint depths of heliotrope / Above the clover-scented slope,—
Retreats, despairing past all hope,
The whippoorwill, the whippoorwill.—

—Madison Julius Cawein.

A Book

If a book come from the heart, it will contrive to reach other hearts; all art and authorship are of small account to that.—Thomas Carlyle.

again with a quiesque tandem! Besides those I have mentioned, there were Democritus and Heraclitus, which last, in those days less the slave of tradition, I called Heraclitus—an error which my excellent schoolmaster (I thank him for it) would have expelled from my head by the judicious application of a counter-irritant; for he regarded the birch as a kind of usher to the laurel, as indeed the true tree of knowledge, whose advantages could Adam have enjoyed during early life, he and know better than to have yielded to the temptation of any other.—James Russell Lowell in "The Function of the Poet and Other Essays."

are sitting, bering or stringing beads and chattering, while the children sprawl and quarrel in the Campiello a few steps further on.

I found the door, and at the top of the little staircase there was Antonio, his head fresh from a basin of water, all his masses of hair tousled back and dripping. Like Bacchus stepped from Tintoret's loveliest picture, or Saint George with never a dragon left to conquer and slay; a black and white flannel shirt, a blue sash round his waist, a towel in both his hands, and his eyes laughing out as he gives the last scrub to his face. Then to supper; the table, with its spotless white cloth, spread in the bedroom, where

the planets sail slowly. The island and hillloom dim in the distance. Out to sea a faint haze broods on the horizon, veiling the starlight; but right overhead the skies are dark and clear; not blue, no color, only radiantly dark.

—From "Life on The Lagoons," by Horatio F. Brown.

Our Apartment in Paris

"On the top of the Hill of Parnasse," writes A. Herbage Edwards in "Paris Through an Attic," "between the Observatory and the Western Railway station, is a narrow street, short and so curiously an angle that it looks like an illustration to the pages of Euclid. A mere hyphen of a street, broken at one end, it connects the broad, quiet Boulevard Raspail with the broad busy Boulevard Montparnasse, and itself is lost between its own tall houses. It is a quiet street, used mainly by its inhabitants, for whose convenience a few shops of eminent respectability occupy here and there the ground floors of its dozen houses; and its first, second, third, fourth, and fifth floor flats let at rentals of fifty pounds a year and more.

"The construction of the Parisian

house has some unexpected but im-

portant social effects. It mixes up the classes. The five stories may ignore

the sixth, but the sixth is there, in the

same house, using the same staircase,

and the same entrance door, and con-

sequently can never be allowed to fall

very far below the standard of public

manners set by the inhabitants of the

superior five. While on the other hand

it enables the more refined among the

poor to indulge a taste for quiet and

decency, of beauty even, in the ex-

ternal surroundings of their homes

which cleavage by locality as in Eng-

land makes impossible.

"For the sum of thirteen pounds a

year we entered into possession of a

sixth-floor flat in the corner house of

this respectable street. It had two

rooms and a cupboard called a kitchen.

They were unbelievably small. To

reach it you climbed one hundred and

eight highly polished stairs, crossed

five landings, and went down a long

passage, and there in the left-hand corner of the right-hand passage

stood our flat.

"An sixième a droite, la dernière porte à gauche" (on the sixth to the right, the last door on the left). How familiar it grew! And across the years that have sped these words, the technical address of our flat, come back to me.

"Au sixième a droite, la dernière porte à gauche."

"Our front door had a brass knob in the middle and a keyhole, and it was an ordinary single wooden door, not divided into two as the front doors of the superior stories below. There was no bell nor any knocker. Callers, if you had any, or tradesmen, if such arrived (the sixth mostly brought home its own goods for tradesmen became short in the temper at the top of one hundred and eight stairs and required to be placated with tuppences), rapped with their knuckles. The coal kicked with its boots (strictly forbidden by the concierge) or bumped with its head. The bread deposited its long roll, like a four-foot walking stick, leaning against the handle so that it fell inwards on the mat when the door was opened. The milk left a glass bottle, perched by its wire handle on the door-knob. And the scrapes of the bread against the door, the bang of the milk bottle served (inexpensively) as an alarm clock to wake us each morning.

"Across the neck of the peninsula, a matter of six or eight miles, cuts in the little bay of Carmel, a blue jewel set in silver sand. Two points divide it from the racing Pacific, the southern limb of Punta Pinos, and the deeply divided rocky ledge of Lobos-Lobos, the wolf, with thin, raking, grained jaws. Now on these two points, and nowhere else in the world, are found natural plantations of the trees that might have grown in Dante's Purgatorio. . . . Blake, indeed, might have had a hint of these from some transplanted seedling on an English terrace, for the Monterey cypress is quick-growing for the first century or so and one of the most widely diffused of trees. With withered trunks and stiff contorted limbs they take the storm and fending scud as poppies take the sun. Incredibly old, even to the eye, they have no soil, nor seek none other than the thousand-year litter of their scaly needles, the husk of their nut-shaped, wood-cones—the Spirit of the Ancient Rocks come to life in a tree. Crown under friendly conditions the young trees spire as do other conifers, but here they take on strange enchanted shapes. Their flat, wind-depressed tops are resiliant as springs; one may lie full length along them, scarcely sunk in the minutely feathered twigs, and watch the coasting steamers trail by on seas polished by the heat, or the winter surf bursting high in air. One could steal through their thick plantations unsuspected, from twisty trunk to trunk in the black shade. Presently a voice and a footstep breaks the silence of the lane, and "There's a Checco below," says the wife. Antonio hails him from the upper window, and in comes Francesco, an older gondolier. A babel of greetings, some show of reluctance, . . . and all set to work on the sun once more. The evening wears away, till at length Antonio suggests the gondola. And surely on such a night as this the sea is calling, if it ever called, out to the cool grey levels of the lagoon.

Out, then, through the small canals we pass, and across the wide Gindecca space, where the Istrian wood-boats are moored, their masts and rigging rigidly black against the sky, a noble width of water, with sparse-set lamps on either side defining its curve. Then through the small canals once more, till the limit of Venice is reached, and before us lies the lagoon. The gondolas turn and keeps close by the sweep of the Gludecca shore. Here it is all broken and waste land, a narrow strip between the houses and the sea; grass and rubbishy masonry piled high enough to hide all roofs save the dome of the Redentore. You hardly guess a city but for the dim light staining the air above the piazza. . . .

"Where we turned at last to look at

one another each knew our quest was

ended. Thirteen pounds a year, and

this at our window!

"Moreover, the room which con-

tained this window had five walls!

Clearly our home was here."

My Sunny Lay

Like a thrush at peep of light

I would pipe my sunny lay,

Singing how the blackest night

Always has to run away

When the sun climbs from afar

Brandishing his scimitar.

—James Stephens.

Autumn Beauty and Glory

Wednesday, October 13th (1841)—

No language can give an idea of the beauty and glory of the trees just at this moment. It would be easy, by a process of word-daubing, to set down a confused group of gorgeous colors,

like a bunch of tangled skeins of bright silk; but there is nothing of the reality in the glare which would thus be produced. And yet the splendour

both of individual clusters and of whole scenes is unsurpassable. The oaks are now far advanced in their change of hue; and, in certain positions relatively to the sun, they light up and gleam with a most magnificent deep gold, varying according as portions of the foliage are in shadow or sunlight.

On the sides which receive the direct rays, the effect is altogether rich; and other points of view it is equally beautiful, if less brilliant. This colour of the oak is more superb than the lighter yellow of the maples and walnuts. The whole landscape is now covered with this indescribable pomp; it is discerned on the uplands afar off; and Blue Hill, in Milton, at the distance of several miles, actually glitters with rich, dark light,—no, not glitters, nor gleams—but perhaps the expression for it.—"American Note-Books," Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The Clerks of the South-Sea House

The very clerks which I remember in the South-Sea House—I speak of forty years back—had an air very different from those in the public offices that I have had to do with since. They partook of the genius of the place!

They were mostly (for the establishment did not admit of superfluous salaries) bachelors. Generally (for they had not much to do) persons of a curious and speculative turn of mind. Old-fashioned, for a reason mentioned before. Humorists, for they were of all descriptions; and, not having been brought together in early life (which has a tendency to assimilate the members of corporate bodies to each other), but, for the most part, placed in this house . . . , they necessarily carried into it their separate habits and oddities, unqualified, if I may so speak, as into a common stock. Hence they formed a sort of Noah's ark. Odd fishes. A lay-monastery. Domestic retainers in a great house, kept more for show than use. Yet pleasant fellows, full of chat—and not a few among them had arrived at considerable proficiency on the German flute.—Charles Lamb.

Always

There is always somebody or something to work for.—Le Baron Briggs.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, OCT. 13, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Return of Lord Grey

By far the most interesting political incident of recent days, in England, is the return of Lord Grey to politics. Ever since he relinquished his seals of office, in 1916, his silence has been unfortunately too complete. He is the one man who might have headed a really efficient opposition to the coalition government. And it is a truism of British politics that a government which is not firmly opposed is invariably a government of mistakes. Disraeli used to say that a dozen was a good working majority, and certainly had Mr. Lloyd George possessed a majority of a dozen instead of several hundreds, his government would have been compelled to display a caution in which it has been unfortunately lacking. Lord Grey himself alluded to this by instancing the millions wasted owing to a wobbling policy in Russia and in Mesopotamia. But the great interest of his address lay in his analysis of the Irish question, speaking as he did upon the very eve of the meeting of the conference in London.

That conference held its first meeting next day in the cabinet room in Downing Street. And there, for the first time in history, the representatives of Ireland met the representatives of Great Britain rather than the spokesmen of a British cabinet. For though it is the cabinet which is controlling the policy of the country, and though the British representatives are ministers in this cabinet, nevertheless the conference has, so to speak, passed into the hands of the public, and though the negotiations may be carried on in camera, the results will be presented to the nation rather than to the government. That the first meeting should have taken place without a rupture is a matter of more significance than may at first sight appear. For if the Irish delegates had insisted on a republic, the proceedings must then and there have come to an end. There is hope, therefore, in the mere fact that the meetings were adjourned until today. And indeed the desire for peace is so strong everywhere that the delegates on either side will think twice before acquiescing in a failure.

Three questions of dominating importance must be settled in advance by the conference. The first is the conduct of the truce. And already those, on either side, who would like to insure the failure of the negotiations, are making the most of what they term the bad faith of Sinn Fein. The last thing, however, which Sinn Fein can afford to do would be to have it proved that it had not acted up to the letter and the spirit of its agreement; and, therefore, it is not particularly probable that the wreckers will be able to gain their ends by this means. At the same time it is a lamentable fact that certain leaders of Sinn Fein have not been able to keep their tongues from wagging, and have been guilty of acts and utterances which must have come to the ears of the Irish Office, and which must be proving anything but helpful at the present moment.

The next question which the conference will be called upon to settle is the relation of Ireland to Great Britain, and it was to this point that Lord Grey largely devoted his speech. He began, indeed, by hoisting a danger signal, that is to say by pointing out the risks which would be run if the representatives of Sinn Fein should force the negotiations to take a turn which should be regarded by the people of Great Britain as a threat to their national safety. For this reason, though he expressed a willingness otherwise to go the full length of dominion partnership, which he declared he preferred as a term to the dominion status, he insisted that there must be one reservation, and that the unity of naval defense. It was no good, he explained, in effect, for Ireland to kick against the pricks. The geographical position of the two islands made a unified naval command an absolute necessity in time of war. But he explained that he was so sure that this naval unity would not be used against Ireland in any way that he believed it would eventually prove a bond which would cement the trust of each country in the other. His reason for preferring dominion partnership to dominion status as a name was, he explained, that dominion status was apt to give the impression that it was a one-sided affair, whereas, ever since the idea had come into being, Great Britain had been giving up some of its independence in order to make dominion partnership of real effect.

The last of the questions, and by far the most perplexing of them, is the partition of Ireland. It is perfectly well understood that the Irish Republic is something that Sinn Fein would not be indisposed to barter for the unity of the island. But the inability of the North and South to agree has led to this partition becoming a constitutional fact. Therefore, both the British representatives and the representatives of Sinn Fein are going to be faced with the necessity of convincing the North of the good faith of the South, and destroying its fear of religious intolerance and of unjust fiscal legislation. It is just because of this that the carefully circulated rumors of a Sinn Fein concentration on the northeastern counties is capable of such mischief, and it is just because of this that the ill-advised utterances of Sinn Fein leaders, which cannot be kept secret, are so damaging to the ideals of Sinn Fein itself. The boycott of northern industries has already done sufficient to set the North in flames, for it is impossible to contend that the riots in Belfast, which were the excuse of this boycott, were entirely due to the Orange faction, and that the Roman Catholics were in no case the aggressors. Any person who knows Belfast, and any person who has a knowledge of its faction fights, must be perfectly aware that the invitation to "Step on the tail of me coat" has always been just as provocative in the Falls Road as in the Shankhill Road.

The Shankhill Road has, of course, refused to negotiate with the Falls Road, in other words the Orange Party has declined altogether to stretch out its hand to the Roman Catholic Party in the way of national unity. And Mr. de Valera made this refusal all the more pointed

by his unwise attempt to ignore the Crown, which is the symbol of unity to the whole British Commonwealth, so claiming for Southern Ireland the rights of a republic. But the truth of the matter is that Mr. de Valera is not the most astute of Irish negotiators, nor is he really the strong man of Sinn Fein. The strong men of Sinn Fein, the most statesmanlike members of the party, are meeting the representatives of Great Britain in Downing Street, and there is every reason to believe that the result will be peace and not war.

Delays in the Patent Office

AS MATTERS now stand, the United States Government, in its conduct of the Patent Office, is in the position of an individual or a corporation which, having by might or by right obtained an absolutely monopolistic control of an essentially necessary public utility, fails or refuses to operate that utility for its own benefit or for the benefit of those who have a right to be served. It is not to be wondered at that those who seek, in the manner in which the government operates many branches of its service, to convince themselves of the wisdom or the unwisdom of adopting a more comprehensive policy of government ownership or control, find convincing evidences of inefficiency, and that the object lessons too frequently afford the balance of proof against extension of the federal power in this regard. Basically the economic organization of the Patent Office is sound. As any practical and purposeful utility should be, it is more than self-sustaining. Conforming to the laws governing its operation, it pays into the federal treasury annually a not inconsiderable balance after its necessary expenses are provided for. Amid conditions existing up to about the time of the recent war, its budget seemed to have been arranged in an entirely satisfactory manner. The salaries paid were sufficient to attract and hold in the service of the bureau expert examiners and efficient clerical attachés. But changing economic conditions have made it impossible, or at least undesirable, for many of the more proficient members of the staff, even with the assurance, under the Civil Service Act, of continued and uninterrupted employment in pleasant occupations, to retain their positions. Gradually vacancies began to occur. Soon these came in greater volume and with increasing frequency, and the fact was impressed upon the government that the positions could not be filled satisfactorily under the existing salary standards.

This was not a state secret. Full publicity was given to the matter three or four years ago, and the need of relief has been emphasized repeatedly. But nothing has been done. There is pending in the House of Representatives a bill recently favorably reported by the Patents Committee, providing for commensurate increases in salaries, and simultaneously for the exaction of higher fees to be paid by applicants for letters patent. Surely there is need for prompt action by Congress, to be followed, as soon as possible, by a recruiting of the staff under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission. But even with all possible haste, the process of rehabilitation must be slow. The adequate training of a patent examiner, it is pointed out, requires years. The work is highly specialized, and if undertaken by a novice there is the possibility of disastrous results. It is possible, of course, that the authorization of better remuneration will attract to the office many of those who have resigned to accept profitable employment elsewhere. Such an eventuality might be desirable in the circumstances, but too much dependence should not be placed on so remote a possibility. In any event, the plain duty of Congress now is to take such steps as are possible to restore the office to something like its needed efficiency.

There are now, according to the official report, 46,472 applications for letters patent awaiting departmental action, with the number rapidly increasing. In the year 1920 there were filed 81,847 applications. As it is proposed to increase by \$5 the fee for filing, it is apparent that the revenues from the office would be augmented, accepting the 1920 figures as a basis, to the extent of \$409,235 annually. Whereas, as at present conducted, the Patent Office pays into the treasury more in fees from inventors and manufacturers than it pays for its own running expenses, it requires no very careful calculation to show that no great hardship would be inflicted by appropriating at least the \$409,235 which it is estimated would be the increased earnings of the office under the new plan proposed, to the building up and maintenance of an adequate operating staff.

Muscle Shoals

THE offer of Henry Ford for the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant and water-power project, an offer which, with some modifications and clarifications, will doubtless be accepted eventually, is an illustration of the kind of foresight and shrewdness which have been so important in the development of the resources of the United States. It is possible that Mr. Ford's offer is a part of his general plan for keeping himself free from the great financial interests which dominate many large industries. In this case, it will probably be for the public welfare to encourage the competition which he will thus set up. More important, however, is the service which he will render by developing a large property which the government has so far shown itself incapable of handling. There should be, of course, adequate reservations to retain for the United States every essential advantage, but there should also be freedom of opportunity for the one developing the project. Certainly, in some way, the particular talents of Mr. Ford for organizing and carrying on an industry economically should be used to the utmost for the public benefit. The fundamental aim of service, combined with the delight in solving huge problems, can find its fulfillment without lapsing into mere delight in control.

One cannot watch the progress of Mr. Ford's offer without noting that he has surrounded himself with shrewd advisers, men of experience in investigating possibilities and formulating plans. The government ought to be able to have just as expert advice; but unfortunately politics, even during a war, may minimize expert efficiency. Complete government ownership of public utilities has not, therefore, proved as practicable, so far, as some arrangement which gives free scope to private

initiative while providing for government cooperation or some method for preserving the rights of the public. There should, indeed, be wise checks on one who sets to work to make the most of such a resource as the Muscle Shoals property; but there should be nothing to prevent real progress.

It is interesting to see that the publicity given to Mr. Ford's offer has at last brought forth another offer. Whether or not Mr. C. E. James of Chattanooga, Tennessee, can show as excellent credentials as Mr. Ford remains to be seen. If a new offer merely represents antagonism to the first one, the reasons for the antagonism should be carefully examined and made public. In any case, before this valuable property is turned over to private enterprise, the public is entitled to be reasonably sure that the contract can be rightly carried out. Without this sureness, it would be better for the property to remain idle, even at a loss, until just the right offer appears. It would seem at present, however, that Mr. Ford is ready to answer his critics and give assurances which will satisfy the War Department.

Scapa Flow

OF THE many books that have been written, and given to the world, during the past two years, by Germans prominent in the war, few, if any, may be ventured, will be read with a more curious interest than that which was recently published in Leipzig entitled, "The Grave of the German Fleet." It is the work of Admiral von Reuter, the commander of the German fleet that was sunk in Scapa Flow, in the June of 1919, and the new views which it affords of that strangely melodramatic incident possess an interest and significance all their own. Perhaps the most important fact which emerges from Admiral von Reuter's story is the extent to which the whole coup, if such it can be called, was an officers' enterprise. It was not until the last moment that the crews were made acquainted with the project under contemplation, and then only because the suspicion of the men had been clearly aroused, and to take them into his confidence appeared to Admiral von Reuter to be the lesser of the two evils.

Moreover, the crews of the German fleet, as they existed just prior to the order "sink the ships," was the result of many combings. When Admiral von Reuter finally cleared from German waters, and steamed for the Firth of Forth, on the 19th of November, 1918, neither he nor his officers were masters of the situation. So strong, indeed, was the "red" influence in the fleet that the ships were only prevented from sailing across the North Sea under the red flag by the vigorous insistence of the officers that such an act would mean destruction of the vessels as pirate ships. All through the period of internment this extremism was a constant source of anxiety. Mutiny and revolution were forever threatened, and the admiral, in his tours of inspection through the fleet, was obliged to make use of a British boat, owing to the fact that the crew of his own pinnace seized the opportunity afforded them by visits to other vessels to spread disaffection. Admiral von Reuter was placed in a serious difficulty. From the very first, he professes, he was convinced that the ultimate aim of the British authorities was to take over the fleet. He insists that it was for this reason the fleet was sent to Scapa Flow, instead of to a neutral port, and he maintains that the increasing restrictions to which he and his men were subjected, during the internment, represented a gradual maneuvering to the same end. Any serious outbreak on the fleet would, he felt convinced, afford the British authorities just the excuse for which they were waiting. On the other hand, any undue recourse to the British admiral for help in maintaining order would have much the same effect.

In the circumstances, the admiral took a middle course. He weeded out the most disaffected from among the various crews, and requested the British authorities to ship them back to Germany. How many men were actually eliminated, throughout the period of internment, does not appear, but according to the admiral's statement, 4000 were thus transported, just prior to the final preparations for the sinking of the fleet. As to the responsibility for this act, Admiral von Reuter assumes it all. He had, he declares, no specific guidance or instruction from the German Admiralty. But he insists that he was left with no alternative owing to the German Government's weakness in the face of the demands of the Allies. He acted, he intimates, as a Prussian officer, in accordance with the Prussian naval tradition.

The fact is, of course, that the whole matter, today, has no more than a dramatic interest. Even at the time, the news of the incident had a very mixed reception, not a few regarding the sinking of the fleet as a very satisfactory solution of what threatened to be a difficult problem. "Unconquered," writes Admiral von Reuter, "it sank in the harbor of Scapa Flow into its self-chosen grave." No one would wish to deny the admiral any satisfaction he may derive from this view of the matter.

Sundials

IT MUST be with some diffidence that anyone, save those few specially versed in such matters, approaches the subject of sundials. Not only is it an ancient subject, so ancient that its beginnings are "lost in the mists of antiquity," but it is a very involved subject. It is true that a sundial of sorts may be constructed out of almost anything, and that, with its aid, a very creditable approach may be made to the actual time. But the making and setting of a sundial such as would satisfy the expert is a matter calling for considerable knowledge and nice adjustment. If anyone is inclined to doubt this statement, do but let him glance into any book dealing with the subject. If he is well versed in geometry, has some knowledge of mathematics, and is not totally ignorant of astronomy it is, of course, plain enough. Such questions as the mean time, the apparent time, the equation of time, and a host of others will not trouble him. He will move easily amongst horizontal dials, vertical dials, vertical declining dials, and so forth, and he will not be in the least disconcerted by the various formidable-looking formulas

with which he will find himself confronted for ascertaining the meridian plane.

But, if he knows little or nothing of these things, he will readily agree that the subject is not one into which the plain man will plunge lightly. Yet a sundial is an obvious thing. No one who ever watched the shadow of a tree or a rock as it swept well-nigh round the circle, in the course of a summer day, but would be sure to light upon some way of using it to tell the time. So it is not surprising to find the sundial taken as a matter of course, as far back as the days of Isaiah, some 700 years before the Christian era. The earliest sundial, however, of which there is any certain knowledge is that of the Chaldean astronomer Berossus, who flourished in the third century B. C. His model held its own for over a thousand years, and, from the examples that have been found at various times and in various places, it seems to have been in very general use throughout the ancient world.

But there were many other kinds. The Greeks were extraordinary adepts at sundialing, as were also the Egyptians and the Arabians, and one specially interesting thing about these ancient dials is that it is always possible to tell, approximately, where they were made. Every sundial, to be accurate, has to be made for the latitude of the place, where it is to be set up. Thus, a sundial discovered at Pompeii in 1762 was one designed for the latitude of Memphis, and from this it has been deduced that it was made by an Egyptian craftsman, possibly in the school of Alexandria.

All this, however, is a very ancient part of a story the latter part of which comes much nearer our own time. For there are many places in England today where the old vertical sundial on the tower of the village church, or the horizontal one set up on the village green, is an instrument by no means despised or ignored for telling the time. Then, like many old things of the kind, sundials are coming in again, not only as ornaments in gardens, but as useful instruments to be placed on the sides of modern buildings. Their one shortcoming is, of course, that of all sundials, if it is a shortcoming—they only work with the sun.

Editorial Notes

EVER since Pierre Loti discovered the sheep in the parks, the pastoral aspect of London has been coming into its own. Even then not every one would have been inclined to regard it as a bird sanctuary. Yet a bird sanctuary it most certainly is. Who shall deny it? Do not the solemn gulls roost in their hundreds on the barges in the Thames? Does not the sand martin nest in the gravel pits by the river, unmoved when the trams go shrieking by, and the swifts in the city steeples where the great bells clang out the hours? Does not the red-throated diver paddle in the lake amidst the bracken at Richmond? And do not the kingfisher and the heron preen their feathers on the lawns by the Serpentine? For the moment the invasion of war-buildings has driven the roaming water fowl from the lake in St. James's, but a couple of wild duck, the most circumspect of birds, have this year come to live on the motorboats under Charing Cross Bridge, all oblivious to the river tugs puffing around them, and the trains roaring and screaming overhead. London, indeed, is beginning to approach the condition Erasmus found in More's garden in Chelsea, and which made him write, was it not to Colet, "All the birds in Chelsey come to him to be fed every morning."

THE great trees of the world are becoming as well known as the Potsdam giants. A Frederick William would no doubt have loved to segregate them in a Potsdam botanical garden, but they are not so easily captured as nine-foot Germans or eight-foot Swedes. The latest to receive attention have been the American elms, though the Himalayan pines have not gone unnoticed. The greatest of these elms, the Mueller of a Potsdam garden, has his roots apparently in West Virginia, and is thirty-three feet in circumference. Next to him is an Ohioan, thirty-two feet in girth, and rejoicing in a span of 165 feet. He has five limbs each as big as an ordinary tree, and has been anything from 500 to 700 years in attaining these proportions. Compared to these, the Washington elm at Cambridge is a mere shrub.

THREE THOUSAND rubles was the modest entrance fee to the football ground at Moscow, at the Petrograd v. Moscow match, one day this autumn. The gate money was given to the Russian famine fund. At the present rate of exchange 3000 rubles would be about threepence, but, as there were 20,000 spectators, the millions received were not to be despised. The game was English soccer under English rules, and the English words "off-side," "free kick," "pass," "a foul," etc., heard above the yelping Russian of the excited spectators, sounded strange to a correspondent of the London Outlook on his way to the famine area. It was naturally not quite what he had expected.

A SHILLING A MILE is the passenger rate which will entitle Western Australians to take the air and ride from Perth to Broome and Derby in the great northwest. The announcement is the interesting outcome of the new aerial mail service which will be conducted by relays of machines, each capable of a non-stop cruising range of 600 miles at a speed of 100 miles an hour. Winged mail carriers may well be the pioneers of new developments in the enormous heart of Australia, so long despised and maligned as valueless desert, and the true explorers of today are the adventurous airmen like Lieutenant Parer, who recently began his daring flight around the Commonwealth.

DOES a university exist primarily to promote learning or athletics among its students? The question is, of course, a trite one, but the action of Princeton in forbidding music on the campus after 10 p. m., lest the football players be kept awake, compels its iteration. Apparently more emphasis is placed upon football than upon knowledge, when normally there must be, in a large American university like Princeton, a hundred scholars who are seeking intellectual as against two or three who seek athletic victories. It is surely time that a similar complaint come from the serious section of Princeton University.